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OTHER: PARIS: Overcast, snow. -1. Tomorrow variable, 1-4. LONDON: Overcast, 4-5. (S-3). Tomorrow little rain, 4-7. (S-3). CHINA: ROYAL: Overcast. Temp. 45-57. FAL: Fair. Temp. 40-50. (4-1). P. 35-35 (2-4).
NAT. WEATHER-PAGE 2

Austria	..... 6 S	Libya	..... 9 Pias
Belgium	..... 10 S	Luxembourg	..... 10 L.F.
Denmark	..... 1.75 O.S.	Malta	..... 1.20 P
France	..... 1.00 F	Norway	..... 1.75 N.Kr
Germany	..... 0.80 O.M.	Portugal	..... 1.50 Esc
Greece	..... 8 Drs.	Spain	..... 16 Pias
India	..... Rs. 2.25	Switzerland	..... 1.50 S.Fr
Iran	..... 20 Rials	Turkey	..... 4.25 L.
Italy 130 Lira	U.S. Military 50.75
Japan 150 Yen	Yugoslavia 500 D.
Lebanon 75 P.		

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Dec. 23 (Reuters).—The Burgos military court announced on Saturday that the firing of the trial would be postponed until the middle of the holiday period—led that perhaps there path sentences.

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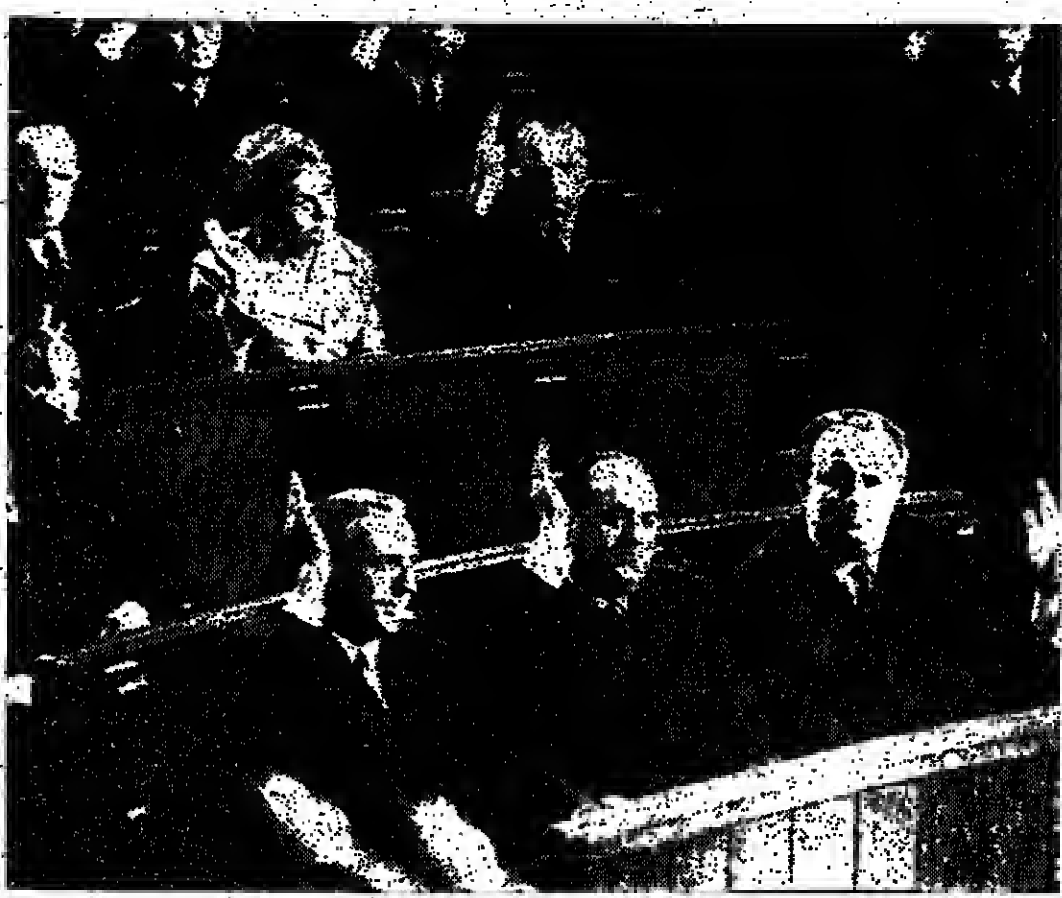
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accused, avowed t activists of the ary movement ETA. Basque socialist ble death sentences ged part in the ector Meliton Man- political police in in August, 1968. y's honorary consul n, Eugen Belh, was his home on Dec. 1 ty being held as a six. ebanian newspaper Basque Daily) today the ETA had made for his release: too s at Burgos, the ETA prisoners and frontier controls, enable Mr. Belh's escape from Spain. spokesman for the Embassy said he was port but unable to



MOTION CARRIED—Members of the Polish Sejm casting their vote for new Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. In the front bench are, from left, new Communist party chief Edward Giersek, with Jan Szpylak and Stefan Olszowski, members of the politburo.

Rogers Says No Restrictions Exist On Renewed Bombing of N. Vietnam

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP).—President Nixon is not bound by "any restrictions or prohibitions" on bombing North Vietnam if the withdrawal of U.S. troops is endangered, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

Mr. Rogers told a news conference that "it's quite a different situation" now than it was in 1968 when the constant American bombing of North Vietnam ended, because, of U.S. troop withdrawals from South Vietnam.

The United States is ready to continue the 1968 bomb halt "understandings" which limit current bombing, Mr. Rogers said. But if North Vietnam persists in denying that those "understandings" exist, he said, the subject becomes "academic" and "if there's no understanding, then there are no restrictions" on present bombing either.

Blunt Terms

Mr. Rogers's distinctions elaborated, in even blunter terms, on the justification given by President Nixon Dec. 10 for extending the bombing of North Vietnam if it should acquire the "capacity to increase the level of fighting in South Vietnam." At the same time, Mr. Rogers used some of the strongest public language he ever has employed about North Vietnam.

He said the United States is engaged in "a negotiable maneuver." Mr. Rogers said, in sending to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., and Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., a list of 368 American pilots taken prisoner in North Vietnam.

That move, said Mr. Rogers, "conveyed the impression that there was something of substance that they were going to convey to those senators." Instead, said Mr. Rogers, the list showed the same 339 American prisoners "previously acknowledged" to be alive.

Mr. Rogers charged that the North Vietnamese were only "trying to divert public attention" from their "barbarism" and their "inhumane" failure to comply with terms of the Geneva Convention on international treatment of prisoners of war.

The Rogers news conference today was the longest he has ever held, running about 50 minutes on a format intended to provide "continuity of questioning" on major subjects and to relieve press criticism about the infrequency of his press conferences.

It was his 12th news conference in Mr. Rogers's nearly two years in office. At the last conference, Oct. 8, two days after President Nixon's last peace offer in the war, Mr. Rogers's tone was almost "exactly the opposite, stressing that 'the time is ripe' for substantive peace talks in Paris."

The secretary of state dismissed negotiating proposals made on the Communist side in Paris today. He told newsmen he had just talked by telephone with U.S. negotiators in Paris and they reported the new comments to be essentially the same.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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New Premier Is Named In Polish Cabinet Shift

By James Feron

WARSAW, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Josef Cyrankiewicz resigned today as Poland's premier, a post he has held almost without interruption since 1947, to be replaced by a 61-year-old economist, Piotr Jaroszewicz.

The new premier, a close associate of Edward Giersek, the new Communist party leader, was appointed to the Politburo on Sunday when Mr. Giersek replaced the now discredited Wladyslaw Gomulka.

The change, which had been expected in the wake of the dramatic switch in national leadership, was announced in the packed session hall of the Sejm, Poland's parliament, on the opening day of its new term.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz was moved to the ceremonial post of president, replacing Marian Spychalski, who was ousted from the Politburo with Mr. Gomulka and officials apparently responsible for recent economic policies.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz, 60, said he was resigning because of "recent changes in the government." He made no effort to mask his feelings as he handed the rostrum in snatching up the two sheets of a short speech.

Mr. Giersek then announced Mr. Jaroszewicz's appointment and other changes intended to unify what has become a shaken and dispirited nation.

Low Income Relief

He said that seven billion zlotys (\$300 million at the official rate) was being allotted to large families, retired persons and low-income groups to offset recent rises in foodstuff prices.

It was the decree by the Gomulka leadership increasing the cost of meat, flour and other staples, coming on top of economic discontent and widespread wage disagreements, that had touched off last week's riots. Mr. Gomulka resigned on Sunday.

Mr. Giersek also said he had ordered a two-year price freeze on foodstuffs, except for seasonal goods, at the higher prices.

He also announced the first move in an attempt to bridge the communications gap that he said existed between the working masses and the government under Mr. Gomulka.

He said that meetings had been called in 100 representative factories throughout the nation to enable party members, union representatives, plant administrators and workers' groups "to consult about concrete projects of wage raises, relief and pensions."

A government official said later that the meetings would be deciding, in effect, "how the seven billion zlotys are to be divided up."

Conciliatory Tone

The conciliatory tone of Mr. Giersek's speech was followed by Mr. Jaroszewicz, who announced that he would "strive for a full normalization of relations with the (Roman Catholic) Church." He added that he hoped this bid "would meet with understanding" by the church hierarchy.



Josef Cyrankiewicz



Piotr Jaroszewicz

the postwar period. Relations with the church have been brittle for many years, and each side now seeks to avoid irritating the other.

Other government changes announced in the dramatic session saw deputy premierships awarded to two men from Mr. Giersek's Silesian mining area.

One is Franciszek Kaim, 51, a mining engineer who has been minister of heavy industry since 1967. He was replaced by his deputy, Wladyslaw Lejczak.

The other is Jan Mitręga, 53, minister of mining and power since 1964, who retains his ministry portfolio.

The changes underlined the

impression gained after Mr. Giersek's first moves on Sunday, that the new government would apparently be concentrating for some time on Poland's economic woes.

Bonn Gets Assurances

BONN, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Wladyslaw Platkowski, the director of the Polish trade mission in West Germany and the highest Polish official here, gave assurances in Bonn today that Poland was determined to improve relations with West Germany.

Mr. Platkowski called the Bonn Foreign Ministry this afternoon to transmit this message from the new Communist leadership headed by Edward Giersek.

Alluding to the violence in Poland last week and the resulting change in leadership, he said his government felt it was called upon to "speed up" the process of normalization between the two states. He said this was particularly so in the case of the 100,000 ethnic Germans who want to be repatriated to West Germany.

Swiss Reveal Mutual Fund Wiretap

By Victor Lusich

GENEVA, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Gramco and Investors Overseas Services, the giant rival mutual fund groups, are involved in a case of private telephone tapping, Swiss federal officials said today.

The victim of the tapping was described by Hans Walder, federal attorney general, as a high-ranking Gramco official who lives near Geneva.

The London-based Gramco group suspected its representative of being in contact with IOS, which has headquarters in Geneva. Mr. Walder said at a press conference in Bern.

Gramco, according to Mr. Walder, recently asked a private London detective agency named Argen to make a report on its official. Argen called on a private detective agency here for help in the case, the attorney general explained.

The Geneva agency, Mr. Walder said, put a tap on the Gramco representative's telephone by getting into an automatic telephone exchange with a special key, and the telephone conversations were relayed by a radio transmitter to a tape recorder in a nearby building.

Top Gramco and IOS officials have held secret talks recently on a possible deal by which the Geneva group would have helped extricate Gramco from the financial difficulties that obliged it to halt the sale and redemption of shares in its USIF real estate fund. Only last Friday the IOS board, meeting in Geneva, decided to break off negotiations on the projected deal.

Armin Riesen, secretary general of the Ministry of Justice and Police, said that seven arrests have been made in connection with the tapping of the Gramco official's telephone and of a second case of wiretapping, beginning last Friday.

Gramco Aide's Phone Tapped

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IOS officials could not be reached immediately for comment.

The two cases are unrelated, according to the Swiss officials, but it was the investigation into the first case concerning a divorce that led to the discovery of the tapping of the Gramco official's telephone.

The Swiss officials said that they had been advised by Interpol, the official international link between police agencies, concerning the activities of the London private detective agency and its head, whose name was given as John Smith.

Mr. Smith was said to have received the equivalent of "tens of thousands" of Swiss francs (10,000 Swiss francs is approximately \$2,200) for his part in the surveillance of the Gramco official.

Three private detectives implicated in the phone tapping were formerly members of the Geneva police department, according to the federal authorities.

IOS officials could not be reached immediately for comment.

Girl, 9, Delivers Her Own Sister

GLASGOW, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Helen Madden, 9, delivered her mother's baby yesterday.

The premature five-pound girl was placed in a hospital incubator. Doctors said that her condition was critical.

Helen was the only one at home when her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Madden, 35, went into labor. Acting on her mother's instructions, she safely delivered the infant before help could arrive.

"I wasn't scared," Helen said afterward. "I was hoping for a girl."

But Doesn't Say How

Pope Paul Was 'Struck' Twice In Manila, His Doctor Says

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI's personal physician said today the 73-year-old Pontiff was "struck" twice when a knife-wielding Bolivian painter lunged at him last month at Manila airport.

"The Pope was struck twice," said Dr. Mario Fontana, "but I am not in position to say how or by whom."

However, a small Roman Catholic news agency said he was painter Benjamin Mendoza y Amor Flores who "twice lightly struck" the Pope last Nov. 27, but it did not make clear whether he did so with the knife, his fists or something else.

An official Vatican spokesman refused to confirm or deny Dr. Fontana's statement.

"I have nothing to say," Vatican spokesman Federico Alessandrini declared. "The Vatican will have nothing to say."

Dr. Fontana's statement came as Italian newspapers repeated persistent reports the Pope was injured—either by a Malay dagger Mendoza carried or by his fists.

Did Not See Attack

Dr. Fontana said he did not personally see the attack on the Pope, the first attempted assassination of a Pope in modern times, and he refused to elaborate on his statement.

where he asked for medical attention," the agency said.

Without citing its source of information, the agency said some members of the papal entourage said the injuries apparently were hidden even from Dr. Fontana. But it said the doctor learned the Pope was hurt when a priest asked for a first aid kit.

The agency did not specify the nature of the Pope's injuries nor did it say how serious they were—or whether they were visible.

It also said the Pope asked Dr. Fontana, who originally planned to stay in a Manila hotel, to stay with him at the papal nunciature instead.

The agency said the reason the Vatican so far has not confirmed the report is because Filipino officials said Mendoza did not succeed in reaching the Pope.

Some Italian newspapers said the 85-year-old Bolivian expatriate struck at the Pope's throat twice with a foot-long dagger. Some reports said the blade actually struck the stiff collar the Pope was wearing.

Top grades of myrrh are bringing 80 cents per pound, five cents more than a year ago. Frankincense—the trade name is libanum gum—is up to 46 cents, from 35 cents last year.

As for gold, it's selling now for \$37.32 an ounce, compared with \$35.63 last Christmas.

kes Up Spy Service

Military Intelligence Gets ger Civilian Control

ON Dec. 23 (UPI).—Secretary Melvin R. Anderson said today that military intelligence operations placed armed forces under stronger direction the head of

agent says Army agents spied campaign in New Story on Page 3.

Intelligence Agency to him after Feb. 1, the Joint Chiefs of been customary in

id he wants to make intelligence and nce activities spied campaign in New Story on Page 3.

Rogers Says U.S. Might Lend Troops to a UN Mideast Force

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The United States is ready to "play a role" in policing a Middle East peace settlement and is "keeping open" possible participation in a United Nations peace-keeping force, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today.

"We have reason for hope," Mr. Rogers said, "that the negotiations may start. We have no assurance. We think 1971 may be the year of decision in the Middle East."

Speaking of what the United States might usefully do, he said, "We have not excluded the possibility that the United States might play a peace-keeping role."

Asked whether the United States would contribute troops to a UN force, the secretary said that would have to be considered in the light of conditions prevailing at the time. "It's not a policy we've formulated," he said. "It's not excluded."

Served Almost Four Years of 30-Year Sentence

Bolivia Releases French Marxist Debray

LIQUIDE, Chile, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Bolivia today released French Marxist Regis Debray.

The 30-year-old writer had served three years and nine months of a 30-year prison sentence for participating in the guerrilla campaign of Cuban revolutionary Ernesto (Che) Guevara.

A Bolivian Air Force plane flew Mr. Debray and Argentine painter Ciro Bustos, who was released with him, from La Paz to Iquique in neighboring Chile.



Regis Debray, photographed recently in his cell at Camiri, Bolivia.

of countries with which Bolivia maintains traditional bonds of friendship.

But he said the decision to release Mr. Debray had been taken without pressure from any quarter and was a legitimate and full act of sovereignty under the normal legal system of the country.

He added that the guerrilla movement once led by Guevara had been a total failure due to the alliance against it of workers, peasants, miners and troops.

Mr. Debray was flown out of La Paz under strict military secrecy. "It was the last thing I expected," he was quoted as telling one of the officers involved in the transfer.

The left-leaning Bolivian government of Gen. Juan Jose Torres, who was an army leader during the campaign against Guevara, published the decree liberating Mr. Debray early this morning.

Somere in Iquique said Mr. Debray probably would fly on to the Chilean capital of Santiago and from there to Paris.

The decree that freed Mr. Debray made no mention of amnesty for him and Mr. Bustos. It simply expelled them from the country.

2 Germanys Resume Talks In E. Berlin

Negotiators Silent After 4-Hour Talk

By David Binder

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (NYT).—The two German states today resumed their strained dialogue aimed at sounding out ways to take up formal relations, but without concrete signs of getting closer to agreement.

However, the West German emissary, State Secretary Egon Bahr, told newsmen later that the two sides had agreed to keep silent on the four-hour meeting "in the interest of progress."

It was the first time the word "progress" had been used in connection with the dialogue between Bonn and East Berlin, which began last March in the East German city of Erfurt.

Mr. Bahr and his East German discussion partner, Michael Kohl, spent four hours together in East Berlin's large gray Ministerial Council Building. They then issued a joint communiqué saying they had "agreed to continue the exchange of opinions," probably in January.

Essential Role

Pitiful and cautious as the dialogue has been between the two states, it has played an essential role in the developing attempts to ease East-West tensions in central Europe.

It was assumed here, on the basis of a new tactical line adopted by the East German Communist party, that Mr. Kohl spent a good deal of time abusing West Germany's ruling Social Democratic party, to which Mr. Bahr and his aide, Jürgen Weichert, belong.

Earlier this week the Social Democrats held a parliamentary session in West Berlin and East Germany retaliated by delaying traffic on West Berlin's access routes. The East German border guards also subjected Mr. Bahr and his two aides to a 12-minute identity check before allowing them into East Berlin this morning.

However far apart the two Germanys may be on political talks they were in accord today in an exchange of political prisoners. East Germany released ten West German prisoners in exchange for three East Germans held by the Bonn government. According to Bonn Justice Ministry officials, all three arrested East Germans had been convicted as spies. One, Hans Schlesinger, was described as an instructor in the East German Ministry of State Security.

Czech Chess Master Out of Mental Hospital

PRAGUE, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—International chess grand master Luděk Pachman, one of the most outspoken of Czechoslovakia's 1968 reformists, has been released from a mental hospital where he was confined for more than six months, a source close to his family has reported.

Mr. Pachman, 41, was arrested in August, 1969, on charges of subversion. He staged a hunger strike and suffered head injuries while in jail awaiting trial and was transferred to the criminal wing of a mental hospital. Communist party officials said privately he will not stand trial because the party doesn't want to make him a martyr.

Spanish Army Emerges as Political Force

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Dec. 23 (NYT).—The army has begun to emerge in the last three weeks as a conscious political force, marking an important change in the politics of Spain.

In the short run, many believe, it could threaten the life of the present cabinet and of the faction that controls it. In the longer run, some feel, it could mean the end of the regime in its present form: that is, a dictatorship of military origin in which the armed forces have had less influence than in a number of democracies.

In 1936, Generalissimo Francisco Franco took command over the army rebellion against the republic. After he won the civil war he gave his generals government jobs and bank directorships and consulted them. But he kept a hawk's eye on the promotion lists and never allowed the generals to tell him what to do.

Now, with the troubles of recent weeks—the furor over the court-martial in Burgos of 16 Basque nationalists; the kidnapping, in apparent reprisal, of a West German consul; an outbreak of protest, and paralyzing divisions among the political factions—things have changed.

Two and a half weeks ago, according to well placed sources, senior generals, including Lt. Gen. Manuel Díez Algría, head of the high general staff, went to see Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco. Adm. Carrero, a trusted aide of Gen. Franco, has become in effect the head of the cabinet as well as the patron of the group called the Opus Dei faction that dominates it.

The generals reportedly told Adm. Carrero that the army wanted a basic government shake-up. This would include the formal appointment of a premier, the removal of the Opus Dei ministers and, possibly, assurances that a number of shelved political reforms would be revived.

The same views have been put directly to Gen. Franco, though probably less bluntly. Gen. Díez Algría had a private meeting with the 78-year-old leader last week; and so, reportedly, did several other generals.

Although some generals believe that Adm. Carrero himself should be ousted, it seems doubtful that they would insist on it, in view of his close relationship with Gen. Franco.

Adding to the weight of the generals' arguments are "captains' revolts" in various Spanish garrisons. Petitions demanding firm government action to restore order have circulated widely among captains groups, without disciplinary action by their senior officers.

The exact relationship between the captains and the generals is not clear. There is speculation that the generals have, in fact, encouraged the captains in order to strengthen their arguments to Gen. Franco. To many, however, these groups are reminiscent of the military juntas, or lodges, that dominated much of Spain's 19th-century history and represent a disturbing development.

The emergence of the military factor has affected the tactics of the rival factions who, for simplicity's sake, can be divided into the "ins" and the "outs."

The "ins" are known here as the Opus Dei group, since their leaders—notably Planning Minister Laureano López Rodó—are members of a Roman Catholic organization, Opus Dei. This association of laymen and priests has members who are in positions of power and influence in many fields. The faction has controlled the Spanish cabinet under its patron, Adm. Carrero, since October, 1959.

The "outs" are the older, historical supporters of the regime: Falangists, syndicalists, conservative monarchists. They were, in effect, ousted from the cabinet in 1959, but they retain strong positions in the bureaucracy, in the syndicates, in parliament, the army and the police, and the immediate entourage of Gen. Franco.

The "outs" include extreme fascist groups, believers in military dictatorship and opponents of Spain's entry into European organizations. They also include moderates with socialist or Christian-Democratic ideas.

The "ins" are more European-minded and better educated. They are uncomfortable with the symbolism of the Franco dictatorship, although satisfied to use the power it gives them.

Both factions contain men who want to see some form of representative government in Spain, but in both factions these men are probably in the minority.

Although the army's demand for cabinet change seems clear, it is doubtful that it has a specific program or a list of names. Gen. Díez Algría, who is a moderate, has reportedly convinced other generals that no demand should be made for a military elite, and that a reformed civilian cabinet would be satisfactory.

What Gen. Franco's reaction to the pressure will be is not clear, but there is a widespread impression that there will be a cabinet change within a few months.

It seems unlikely that the Carrero-López Rodó faction will be able to maintain full power in such a change.

Although the army officers are generally united in their dissatisfaction with the present government they are not united on what should be done about it.

There are the old-timers who regard the government as too flabby; a slightly younger, better-trained group that would favor moderate political reforms; and a little-known group of young captains and majors whose ideas range vaguely between a leftist and rightist military dictatorship.

Spain's Prisoners Tortured, Asserts Montserrat Abbot

PARIS, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—The abbot of Montserrat monastery in Spain said in an interview published here yesterday that he has proof that political prisoners have been tortured in his country.

It is why he approves of an anti-government document drawn up by about 300 intellectuals and artists who demonstrated in the monastery ten days ago, he said in an interview with the newspaper Le Monde.

The protesters shut themselves up in the monastery, high in Catalonia, in a demonstration of opposition to the trial of Basque separatists in Burgos.

The 44-year-old abbot, Dom Casimir Just, told a Le Monde interviewer in the monastery, "I approve absolutely of the document which these intellectuals drew up, and I think it will have a very big long-term effect."

"I approve of it because I have no doubt that political prisoners have undergone torture. I have been given concrete proof of it. We are very glad that the [Basque newspaper] Observador Romano published this text."

Bill for Britain

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23 (UPI).—The Cuyahoga County, Ohio, auditor's office said Britain owes it \$24.75 for street-lighting repairs in the street outside the residence of Bruce Marshall, Canadian Consul here. The auditor's office said Britain is listed as owner of the house.

News Analysis

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Congress Takes Holiday Break, Leaves a Mess to Clean Up

TON, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Congress is going home for a legislative holiday. The Senate resumes facing a deadlock and a struggle over the bill to boost Social Security and Medicare.

Nixon wants action on the bill, however, and a compromise could be reached on the matter.

Under which it was the way for the bill to be passed.

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Another battle looms on a \$1.5-billion bill to provide funds for school desegregation.

The House cleared for the President an extension of U.S. participation in the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

The Senate made two futile attempts to break the superconductivity deadlock.

The House passed a bill providing \$125 million in loan guarantees for financially ailing railroads.

The Senate approved and sent to President Nixon a bill designed to protect investors against bank-rusticities in the brokerage business.

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Study Made Of Herbicides, Birth Defects

Conclusions Differ On Vietnam Report

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (UPI).—A U.S. Army study of South Vietnamese birth defects keeps alive the possibility that they may have increased in combat areas since U.S. forces started heavy use of chemical plant-killers.

It thus provides the first human evidence—if only some suspect statistics, far from conclusive—arguing that human offspring may be affected by the herbicide 2,4,5-T.

On the one hand, the report shows a 35 percent increase in birth defects in 20 South Vietnamese provincial hospitals since 1965.

On the other hand, the study attributes the increase to better medical record-keeping in recent years and maintains that the total data "failed to show any influence of herbicides any place."

Some non-Army scientists immediately disagreed with this conclusion. "The data tell us nothing about herbicides effects," one way or the other, one said.

Called Improper

Dr. John Constable of Massachusetts General Hospital, a member of an independent team that has studied Vietnamese spraying called the report "grossly improper" for trying to maintain that herbicides were exonerated.

The report, obtained from the Pentagon, thus immediately became as controversial itself as the whole subject of herbicide war.

Dr. Constable, part of a group named by the American Association for the Advancement of Science to assess effects of U.S. spraying. The group visited Vietnam in August to look at field results and hospital records and plan a longer-range study.

The Army study was officially a joint U.S.-South Vietnamese project. It was started by Dr. Robert T. Cutting of Walter Reed Army Research Institute after 1969 U.S. research showed an increase in birth defects in rats and mice born to mothers exposed to 2,4,5-T during pregnancy.

"It was the idea of Dick Taylor (Brig. Gen. Richard Taylor, then command surgeon of Military Assistance Command, Vietnam) and myself," Dr. Cutting said yesterday. "A bunch of us got together after the 1969 report. We felt we had a moral obligation to look at the problem—we had no idea what we would find."

The study method

What they did was collect information between 1960 and 1968, then between 1965 and 1969 on 480,000 live births, 16,166 stillbirths, 2,866 hydatidiform moles (placental-cord tumors) and 2,355 birth malformations from three hospitals in Saigon and Bien Hoa, 22 miles from Saigon, and from 20 hospitals in the delta, interior and coastal plain regions of South Vietnam.

The report's conclusions reported only "a downward trend in all categories of abnormal birth events" in 1965-69, when U.S. use of herbicides peaked.

It reported the countrywide stillbirth rate as 36.1 per thousand in 1960-65, 32 in 1966-69; the rate of moles, 6.6 and 5.6; and malformations, 5.5 and 4.5—all down.

But independent scientists, looking at the same report and subtracting Saigon hospitals, where only a sixth of the population are refugees from the provinces, found the stillbirth rate 32 per thousand in 1960-65, and 38.5 in 1966-69; moles, 3.1 and 5.3; and malformations, 2.3 and 3.1, all sharply up.

Just the same, they said, "only a 2 to 5 percent of the population was ever sprayed. A proper study must focus on just these areas and people."

N.Y.C. Happy: Fuel for Yulet

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Thousands with a cold Christmas in bleak homes, many New Yorkers sighed with relief today when fuel-oil truck drivers and oil burner repairmen ended a six-day strike. The walkout ended after the drivers had won a \$60 weekly pay and benefits rise in two annual contracts.

Fuel was rationed during the strike and apartments were without heat for part of the day. In some extreme cases apartments went headless.

Ex-Agent Says Army Spied On N.Y. College Campuses

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Army intelligence agents spied on student political groups on college campuses in New York City and even on welfare mothers demonstrating at City Hall, a former Army agent said yesterday.

In one case, he said, the Army's intelligence unit in the city paid the tuition of a black member who enrolled in New York University's black studies program.

The soldier, who attended classes during the fall session in 1968, was to report on classroom discussion to his superiors, the former agent said.

This latest revelation of the work of Army intelligence comes at a time when the Army has been under attack for its reported spying on civilians, including Sen.-elect Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, of Illinois, and former Gov. Otto Kerner, of Illinois.

From 1967 to 1969

The disclosure of the spying in New York City was made by Joseph Levan, a 26-year-old Montgomery, Ala., attorney. Between July 1967 and February 1969, Mr. Levan served as a first lieutenant in the 108th Military Intelligence Group here.

Newsman, learning of Mr. Levan's involvement, contacted the attorney to ask him about his Army intelligence activities.

He said in a telephone interview that no reason was ever given for assignments, but "it was understood that with everything exploding at Columbia and elsewhere the Army felt it had a legitimate interest in campus goings-on."

A spokesman for the Department of the Army said in Washington that "none of this is going on at the present time, except for where intelligence believes the Army may be damaged."

The responsibility of the Army intelligence unit here is to conduct personnel security investigations of Army personnel and Army-employed civilians in the New York area, according to a unit spokesman.

Nixon Orders Help Stepped Up For Minorities

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (UPI).—President Nixon directed his cabinet yesterday to intensify its efforts to provide housing, education and jobs for minority groups.

Whitney Young, director of the National Urban League, told the President earlier in the day that "there is an opportunity" in urban America.

Mr. Young met with the President and a group of cabinet and subcommittee officers for an hour and 15 minutes and later reported that Mr. Nixon showed "a great deal of interest" and "a real concern."

Mr. Young asked for the meeting to propose more specific involvement of private agencies like the Urban League in carrying out federal programs in the cities.

The President directed George P. Shultz, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Leonard Garment, special consultant to the President, to see that his directive is carried out.

At the same time administration officials disputed charges by six civil-rights groups Monday that they have turned their backs on a wide range of school desegregation problems in the South.

Kissinger Says He Knew of Plot To Kidnap Him

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, confirmed yesterday that he had been the target of a kidnapping plot, but he said he was unconcerned.

"I haven't personally looked at the evidence, but it was told to me by people who seem to know," Mr. Kissinger said in a television interview. "I'm not concerned."

It was the first official confirmation of rumors growing out of a recent statement by FBI director J. Edgar Hoover that a top government figure was the object of a kidnapping conspiracy. Mr. Kissinger indicated that he has a security guard.



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MEXICO CITY, Avenida San Juan de Letran 2
PARIS, 21 Place Vendôme
TOKYO, New Yurakucho Building 11, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku

Nixon Limits Waste Dumping By Industry in U.S. Waters

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (UPI).—President Nixon issued an order today requiring industries to obtain a federal permit to dump wastes and discharges into U.S. waters.

In an executive order, Mr. Nixon directed the establishment of a federal permit program under the Refuse Act of 1899, which would bar any firm from discharging pollutants such as chemicals into rivers and streams.

Mr. Nixon said the new program "will enhance the ability of the federal government to enforce water quality standards and provide a major strengthening of our efforts to clean up our nation's water."

Under the rarely enforced law, persons and firms are required to submit to state authorities and the federal government data concerning wastes they plan to dump into navigable waters.

Industrial plants now operating must obtain government permits by July 1. New plants will have to get government consent immediately.

The applications for permits are to be submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers, which will work closely with the newly created environmental protection agency as well as with other federal and state authorities in determining water quality.

Guidelines on the new program will be printed in the Federal Register in the next day or so and comment will be invited.

Russell E. Train, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, said it would take about 45 days for new regulations to become effective.

In the meantime, violators of water quality standards will be subject to prosecution under the Refuse Act, he said.

Oil - Hens Charged

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23 (AP).—The federal government yesterday charged four oil companies with failure to put safety devices on wells in the Gulf of Mexico.

U.S. Attorney General J. Caltonhouse filed bills of information in U.S. district court against the Gulf Oil Corp., Mobil Oil Corp., Tenneco Oil Co. and Kerr-McGee Corp.

U.S. Copter Aids Injured Russian

NOME, Alaska, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—A U.S. Coast Guard helicopter responded to an appeal by a Soviet whaler early today, plucking an injured seaman off the deck and flying him to Nome.

The 24-year-old seaman, who had broken his back in a fall aboard the vessel in the Bering Sea, was reported to be in critical condition in a hospital here.

Coast Guard officials said that the helicopter responded to a call for help from the whaler, Eastwind, about 100 miles southwest of here. A hoist was lowered to the deck, the man was pulled aboard the helicopter and then flown to Nome.

Record Snowpack

NORDEN, Calif., Dec. 23 (UPI).—This hamlet, 7,000 feet high in the mountains north of Lake Tahoe, had a 136-inch accumulation of snow today. The previous record of 90 inches was recorded in 1936.

's Goo for Environment Also Goo for U.S. Steel

Dec. 23 (UPI).—Edward Logelin, a 35-year-old environmentalist, was today awarded a "Go. Fox-Fight Pollution" sticker on the glass door and slipped out quickly.

Mr. Logelin called the police, who apprehended the box containing a bomb.

But the Fox had just left a dead perch, crayfish and frog. Beside the carcasses was a small vial of dark fluid—taken, like the rest of the goo, from U.S. Steel's drains in Gary, Ind.

At least that's what the Fox told his confidante, Chicago Daily News columnist Mike Royko, who identified him as a mild-mannered middle-aged man from Aurora, Ill.

Police still don't know the identity of the Fox, who has declared war on polluters. He has told Mr. Royko in the past that he took his nom de guerre from the polluted Fox River.

Among his past exploits, the Fox numbers the capping of an industrial smokestack and the blocking of a sewage pipe carrying contaminants from a factory into the Fox River.

Mr. Royko said the Fox was unrepentant about the goo he left on Mr. Logelin's car.

After all that's the stuff they put in our lakes and streams," the Fox said, according to Mr. Royko. "They keep saying that they aren't really polluting our water. If that's true, then it shouldn't hurt his rug."

New Mexico Senator Plans '72 Retirement

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Dec. 23 (UPI).—Democratic Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, of New Mexico, a former agriculture secretary in the Truman administration, announced yesterday he would retire when his term expires in 1972.

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Kissinger Says He Knew of Plot To Kidnap Him

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, confirmed yesterday that he had been the target of a kidnapping plot, but he said he was unconcerned.

"I haven't personally looked at the evidence, but it was told to me by people who seem to know," Mr. Kissinger said in a television interview. "I'm not concerned."

It was the first official confirmation of rumors growing out of a recent statement by FBI director J. Edgar Hoover that a top government figure was the object of a kidnapping conspiracy. Mr. Kissinger indicated that he has a security guard.

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Obituaries

Charles Ruggles, 84, Comedy Film Veteran

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Actor Charles Ruggles, 84, who played bumbling comedy roles for more than 40 years, died today.

Famed for his wheezing, sometimes stuttering, Casper Milquetoast portrayals, Mr. Ruggles appeared in scores of motion pictures in the thirties, forties and fifties. He also starred in the theater and appeared on radio and television.

But it was his hesitant interpretations of confused little men in films for which he was best known.

Mr. Ruggles was admitted to St. John's Hospital in Santa Monica, Calif., in September. A family member said he was a victim of cancer.

He began acting when he was 15, playing old men and character roles. He entered movies in 1929 and starred in a succession of pictures, including "Gentlemen of the Press," "The Lady Lies," "Charley's Aunt," "Alice in Wonderland," "Friends of Mr. Sweeney," "Ruggles of Red Gap," "Anything Goes," "Bringing Up Baby" and "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay."

Mr. Ruggles starred for several years in the television series "The World of Mr. Sweeney" and appeared as recently as 1968 in "The Ugly Duckling" and "Follow Me, Boys," in motion pictures.

Paul Boopple, BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 23 (UPI).—Paul Boopple, 74, one of the leading choral directors and music professors in the United States, died Monday of pneumonia.

A native of Switzerland, he studied at Basel University and the Dalcroze Institute in Geneva. He moved to New York in 1926 and took charge of the Dalcroze School there, remaining its director until 1944. He was director of the Desoff Choirs, a New York group of dedicated amateur singers, from 1937 until he retired in 1968. He also served on the music faculty at



Charles Ruggles in "A Stolen Life," made in the mid-30s.

Bennington College from 1944 to 1964, and had taught at the Westminster Choir College in Princeton, N.J., and the Chicago Musical College.

He was considered one of the great innovators as a choral director, exposing Americans to previously unheard composers such as Joaquin des Pres, Claude LeJeune, Tomas Luis de Victoria and Heinrich Schuetz.

He conducted the New York premieres of important contemporary works, such as Frank Martin's "Golgotha" and Arthur Honegger's "Nicholas de Flue."

Lawrence Berenson

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Lawrence Berenson, 79, a New York lawyer and civic leader who served as counsel to the pre-Castro Republic of Cuba, from 1934 to 1938, died of heart attack Sunday in his home here.

He also was president of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce in the United States from 1938 to 1944.

Pilgrims Flock Into Bethlehem For Christmas

BETHLEHEM, Israel-occupied Jordan, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Christian pilgrims and the Israeli troops who will protect them during Christmas celebrations tomorrow night flocked into Bethlehem's birthplace today.

In Israel itself, the staff worked overtime at Lydda International Airport, just outside Tel Aviv, processing the last-minute influx of Christmas pilgrims, most of them from the United States.

Twenty special flights landed at the airport today, more than half from the United States, and more special flights are expected tomorrow morning.

This little town of 30,000 Arab inhabitants set atop the Judean hills was swept all day with bitterly cold winter winds. Israeli troops in full combat equipment mingled with pilgrims.

Tomorrow morning, Bethlehem will be sealed off from the outside world, and only worshippers with special passes will be allowed through the roadblocks thrown up around it.

The Christmas festivities begin just after noon tomorrow, when the Latin patriarch, His Beatitude Giacomo G. Beiruti, leads the faithful in a colorful procession through Manger Square to the fortress-like Basilica of the Nativity.

They climax at midnight in St. Catherine's Chapel, the Catholic section of the basilica.

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MAGIC OF THE MAIL—A combination of good sense and good will managed to get this letter from J. W. Piggott, in Kenilworth, England, to the unnamed addressee, Mr. Saintpouy, in Perigueux, France, within 48 hours. Last summer, Mr. Piggott, who was traveling

in France, was given a lemon on a hot day by a man who lived at number 88 on a street whose name he did not see. To thank his benefactor, Mr. Piggott sent him a letter as best he could, addressing it to "Mr. . . . who has a lemon tree in his garden, No. 88, see diagram."

Three Planets to Reproduce Bethlehem Star on Christmas

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23 (AP).—Early Christmas morning, three "wandering stars" will appear together to reproduce a rare celestial event that may have led the Wise Men to the Bethlehem manger where Jesus was born.

The "stars"—actually the planets Venus, Jupiter and Mars—will be together that morning near the crescent moon in a phenomenon very like one that occurred in 7 B.C., the year Jesus is believed to have been born.

In that year, the planets Jupiter, Saturn and Mars came together in the heavens, an event that happens once every 800 years, said Walker J. Webb, assistant director of the Charles Hayden Planetarium of the Boston Museum of Science.

The convergence of three planets will not be a visually spectacular event, said Mr. Webb, nor would it have been in the year Jesus was born. But to an astrologer—and the three Wise Men are thought to have been expert in the occult science of interpreting heavenly signs—the planets coming together may have seemed fraught with meaning.

The coming together of the three planets that morning, Mr. Webb suggested, may have been what the ancients called the Star of Bethlehem.

The idea that three stars may have been the Star of Bethlehem is not new, Mr. Webb noted. It was first suggested by the German astronomer and mathematician Johannes Kepler, in 1604.

Russians Publish 1st Reports Of Hijack Trial of 10 Jews

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (UPI).—The Russians published for the first time today detailed reports from the Leningrad trial of a predominantly Jewish group charged with plotting to hijack a plane to flee to Israel.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, named the defendants and charged that they planned to kill or injure the pilot and co-pilot and then fly to Sweden.

"Every one of the 11 accused admitted remorse," Tass said.

The agency took note of the Jewish nationality of ten of the defendants when it said that Zionist circles abroad are whipping up anti-Soviet propaganda "over the trial."

The trial has attracted wide attention among Jewish groups outside the Soviet Union, which have published numerous appeals on the defendants' behalf.

The report did not mention the fact that the trial prosecutor has asked for the death penalty for two of the defendants. It said that the trial was continuing and it gave no indication when it would end. Tass also made no mention of alleged plans of the defendants to flee to Israel.

All those details had leaked out earlier through Leningrad sources. Today's Tass report was the first extensive coverage of the trial by the Soviet press. It began with a list of the weapons allegedly carried by the defendants when they were arrested on the way to Leningrad airport on June 15.

"A revolver, ammunition, axes, knives, a hand saw, rubber clubs, clotheslines with nooses and gags were confiscated," Tass said.

It added that the accused had plans "stipulating when to shoot the pilot and from what point to fire at his back so as not to miss."

On the way to the Swedish town of Boden, Tass said, the group planned to stop the plane near the Soviet town of Pryozersk and leave the pilot and co-pilot in the forest.

"To prevent the pilots from being found, they prepared a special road sign saying, 'Danger, Route Closed.'"

Hunger Strike Ends
JERUSALEM, Dec. 23 (AP).—Two dozen Russian-born Israelis protesting the Leningrad hijack trial ended an eight-day hunger strike today. A few hours after three women strikers were hospitalized for malnutrition and dehydration.

The protesters, who had been holding their demonstration at the Walling Wall in old Jerusalem, said that they stepped because the Leningrad trial was over.

Aeroflot Window Broken
PARIS, Dec. 23 (UPI).—A window at the office of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, on the Avenue de l'Opera was smashed by a stone early today as protests against the Soviet trial increased here.

Protest in Zurich
ZURICH, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Ten young persons chained themselves together on a busy street in front of the official Soviet tourist office today to protest the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Pasionaria in Romania
BUCHAREST, Dec. 23 (AP).—Dolores Iberri, once known as La Pasionaria, chairman of the Spanish Communist party, and an outlaw at home, is visiting Bucharest. She was welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and other dignitaries.

Official Slovak Book Blames 'Prague Spring' on Zionists

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (UPI).—A book recently issued by the official Slovak publishing house as a result of the 1968 purge trials in which Zionism was the major theme.

In the opinion of specialists here on Czechoslovak affairs, the book, which asserts that the "illegal activity of Zionism" did not stop with the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, is laying the groundwork for repressive action against the fewer than 20,000 Jews still in the country.

The book's subtitle is "Zionism—one of the brands of anti-Communism; the card played by imperialism and the anti-Soviet forces." It has been serialized in the newspaper "Pravda," official organ of the Slovak party, and excerpts have been broadcast by the Bratislava radio.

The new book singles out Dr. Edward Goldwasser, a Jew, who served as the Czechoslovak ambassador to Israel in 1961, and was chairman of the Czechoslovak Writers Union in 1968, as one of the foremost conspirators in the 1968 movement, known popularly as the "Prague Spring."

The book charges that immediately before January, 1968, and afterward, "Zionist agents infiltrated Czechoslovak news media to undermine socialism. It describes Dr. Ota Sil, a deputy premier in 1968 and author of the liberal economic reform, as "another Zionist."

The aim of Zionists and Czechoslovak Jews, the volume charges, included "substitution of the diplomatic relations with Israel broken after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and encouragement of emigration to Israel."

The letter, which has reached the West, reminded Dr. Husak that

the book's publication has coincided with a wave of attacks on Jews and persons with seemingly Jewish names who had played important roles in the 1968 reform.

The targets in recent weeks included Stanislav Budin, former editor of the Weekly Reporter, who is Jewish, and Dr. Milan Hubil, once the director of the party's ideological school, who is not.

Dr. Hubil was termed a "Zionist" agent in the book. He and his wife have lost their university jobs in Prague and have been unable to find new employment. In a recent letter to Dr. Gustav Husak, first secretary of the Czechoslovak party, Dr. Hubil warned that he too might be victimized by the anti-Semitic campaign.

The letter, which has reached the West, reminded Dr. Husak that

Iran Charges Plot To Assassinate Its Leaders by Iraq

TEHRAN, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Iranian security authorities said today they had uncovered an Iraqi plot to assassinate Iranian leaders and topple the country's government.

The plot, authorities told newsmen, when the man who engineered it—Gen. Taymour Bakhtiari, Iran's former security chief—himself was shot to death, reportedly by an aide, last August.

Gen. Bakhtiari was in league with the Iraqi Ba'athist regime to "create chaos" in Iran through sabotage and assassination, they said.

Iran today categorically denied Iranian charges of a Baghdad-sponsored plot against the regime of the shah. The New York Times reported.

Those marked for death at the hands of the plotters included Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda, Court Minister Assadollah Alam, security chief Gen. Memtollah Nassiri and Foreign Minister Ardeshir Zahedi, the security officials said.

They said they had uncovered lists of weapons and ammunition, including Russian, Chinese Communist and Czech-built rifles and machine guns and explosives that had been smuggled into Iran from Iraq by Gen. Bakhtiari and the Ba'athist Iraqi regime.

Tugs Pull Liner Free Off Lisbon; No Injuries

LISBON, Dec. 23 (UPI).—The 17,586-ton luxury French liner Pasionaria was towed back into Lisbon harbor last night with slight rudder damage. Two tugs pulled it free after it ran aground off the coast.

Harbor authorities said the liner arrived this morning from Vigo, Spain, and left the harbor bound for South America. It ran aground on a sandbank off Pao de Arcos beach, about 15 miles west of Lisbon near the mouth of the Tagus river. There were no injuries among the 266 passengers and 160 crew members.

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Jordan Arr Clashes With Palestinian

Guerrillas Interfere With Farmers; 2

AMMAN, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Jordanian guerrillas and King's troops fought north today in the first outbreak of violence in five days.

Official Amman radio said a Jordanian soldier and a farmer were in the clash, which started guerrillas stopped farmers' trucks.

The Israeli news agency in the Israeli Air Force would against new guerrilla post in the Jordan Valley next morning.

The fighting took place 12 miles north of Amman. Interior Ministry spokesmen said guerrillas and villagers each other after the guerrillas tried to stop farmers' trucks.

The spokesman gave no word how the army became involved or how the two men were killed.

Trace Official Report
He said an officer of the Jordanian Army who visited the scene of the fight turned back by guerrillas.

The clash was the first of a series of guerrilla attacks on Jordanian troops since the Jordanian army's offensive against guerrillas in Amman in May. Two days ago Damascus reported fighting in the town of Irbid, but the government denied it.

The Israeli news agency, a well informed military source in Amman said, carried twice-weekly air surveys over the Jordan Valley where guerrillas have concentrated numbers since their withdrawal from towns.

"The source did not exclude possibility the enemy might launch a large-scale air attack against the guerrilla bases area," the agency said.

Against Palestine St
The newspaper Falah, for the Palestinian guerrillas, said that the Jordanian army's offensive against guerrillas in Amman in May was "violently" all creating a suspicious Palestine state.

"The revolution will come Arab move in that direction," the newspaper said, "and the Palestinian will eliminate anyone who would support the creation of a state," he said.

Mr. Arafat has been in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for a few weeks. He has said that the guerrillas' objective is the liberation of the whole of Palestine from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea.

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WHERE TO STAY appears twice a week in the Herald Tribune

Congress, the Court, the 18-Year-Old Vote

It is obvious that the attempt by Congress to grant the vote to 18-year-olds presented the Supreme Court with the hardest kind of constitutional question. The court split, 5 to 4, in sustaining the power of Congress to do this in national elections and, by the switch of one vote, split 5-4 again in denying that Congress has power to do it in state and local elections. The closeness of the vote, and the difficulties of the issue, are underlined by the facts that no more than three of the nine justices could agree on any one view of the case and that the members of the majority on each prong of the decision did not agree among themselves as to why the statute was or was not constitutional.

Our view of the basic question involved was reflected more fully in the dissenting opinion of Justice Stewart than in any of the other four opinions. Justice Black's view—and he cast the deciding votes—seems to depart from his usual contention that the Constitution must be tightly construed; after all, Article One does say that those voting for members of Congress "shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature." The view of Justices Brennan, Marshall, White and Douglas that the 14th Amendment's equal-protection clause provides Congress with power to lower the voting age in all elections seems to stretch that clause toward the breaking point. And the view of Justice Harlan that the equal-protection clause never applies at all in voting cases seems to fly in the face of too much history.

Be that as it may, however, the real problem confronting the country now is that the decision has been made to do about it. There will undoubtedly be some confusion and some administrative difficulties in future elections unless either Congress or the various states take prompt action to let 18-year-olds vote in all elections. It is technically and physically possible, of course, for states to set up two kinds of voter-registration systems, one for those 21 and over and one for those 18 through 20, and two kinds of voting machines or ballots. But with the impetus for change that this decision provides, the real solution is to let 18-

year-olds vote in all elections—an action that should have been taken long ago.

Congress can do something about it by initiating a constitutional amendment and sending it along to the states for ratification. Quick action, of course, would get it to the states in plenty of time for approval before the 1972 election. But there is no reason for the states to await such developments. They ought to move immediately to change their constitutions or election laws so that by November, 1972, any possible source of confusion and delay will have been eliminated.

There will be endless speculation, no doubt, about the impact on politics of giving the vote to 18-year-olds, at least in national elections. Generally speaking, the voting turnout among young eligible voters is smaller than among older people so that the impact of youth on the election scene is likely to be smaller than the numbers indicate. But given the wave of teen-agers just about to reach the new voting age, the impact may still be substantial. This last November, for example, about 23 percent of the eligible voters were under 30 but by 1978 about 31 percent will be under 30.

In the long run, the court's decision will be helpful to the country, if not to the court itself. It will give the young people a chance to participate earlier in the processes by which they are governed and ought to give them a bigger stake in the country. It may also help increase the support which they give to the court in the area of public opinion, an area in which it has not been doing so well in recent years. For those who think the court stretched the Constitution a bit to uphold this act of Congress, there is the consolation that the division among the justices was so sharp that this aspect of the decision sets no precedents for further diminishing state power. It was, in our view, not a particularly distinguished way to reach a desired result. But Congress, not the court, originally chose this method as the best way to give 18-year-olds the right to vote and as a constitutional way after a long and thorough debate over the same issues that divided the justices. It did so because of deeply held feelings that these young people are qualified and deserve to participate in public affairs.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Hard-Target Killer'

A little-noticed letter from Secretary Laird to Sen. Brooke indicates that a basic change may be under way in the nation's defense policy—from deterrence of nuclear war to the long-discarded strategy of preparing to fight one. If confirmed, the change would help explain why the administration is pressing ahead with a vast expansion of MIRV multiple warhead missiles instead of seeking to ban them in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with Russia. The MIRV buildup on both sides threatens to leave the United States, after vast expense, less secure than before.

The Laird-Brooke exchange was set off by a recent speech by the Air Force chief of staff, Gen. Ryan, who first stirred concern more than a year ago, when he told a House subcommittee that the Air Force was developing nuclear missiles with warheads of increased power and accuracy—"a hard-target killer, which we do not have in the inventory at the present time." By a "hard-target killer," Gen. Ryan clearly meant warheads that could pinpoint and destroy Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) in concrete-and-steel underground silos.

Heretofore, the American strategy of deterrence has called primarily for less-accurate anti-city missiles, a "second strike" force that can survive an aggressor's initial attack and, in retaliation, destroy the enemy's urban areas. If the United States and the Soviet Union were to acquire multiple-warhead missiles capable of knocking out each other's ICBM silos, the stability of mutual deterrence might be replaced by nuclear nervousness; there would be pressure to expand nuclear capabilities and, in a crisis, both sides might be tempted to shoot first.

For these reasons, the Ryan plan reportedly was vetoed last year by President Nixon. "There is no current U.S. program to develop a so-called 'hard-targeted' MIRV capability," Mr. Nixon said. "The particular program to which Gen. Ryan referred did not receive Department of Defense approval for funding in the forthcoming defense budget." But early in the fall, Gen. Ryan alluded to improvements in the Minuteman-3 missile system and indicated that it will provide him with a counterforce capability. "This missile, with a multiple, independently targetable re-entry vehicle (MIRV), will be our best means of destroying time-urgent

targets like the long-range weapons of the enemy," Gen. Ryan told the Air Force Association.

This remark, protested by Sen. Brooke, brought forth a disclaimer from Secretary Laird. "We have not developed, and are not seeking to develop, a weapon system having, or which could reasonably be construed as having, a first-strike potential," Mr. Laird said, adding that "the capability of Minuteman-3 against hardened silos is relatively low."

This reassurance, however, does not eliminate the possibility that the Soviet Union may suspect a present or future capability in the Minuteman-3 far higher than Mr. Laird claims could "reasonably be construed." The whole history of the missile race is one in which each side, on the basis of "worst case" analysis, has vastly overestimated the future deployments of the other and stepped up its own forces accordingly.

What is most disturbing about Secretary Laird's letter is the implication that the United States has abandoned the strategy of deterrence through threat of anti-city retaliation. While denying that Gen. Ryan was seeking a first-strike capability, Mr. Laird said the Air Force objective was that of "limiting damage to the United States by second-strike employment of Minuteman-3 against remaining weapons of an aggressor nation which had struck first."

President Nixon, in his state-of-the-world message in February, raised the question of whether the United States should seek a counterforce capability for use if deterrence fails. Mr. Laird's letter suggests that this question now has been answered and a decision made to acquire enough "hard-target killers" to strike back against Soviet ICBMs still remaining in their silos after a strike against the United States. The trouble with this "defensive" counterforce capability is that it may appear to the Russians to be large and efficient enough for an American first-strike against them. And even short of that, Moscow undoubtedly would want to increase its counterforce capability to match that of the United States, starting another action-reaction buildup in the arms race.

The likelihood of a detailed congressional examination of American strategic doctrine and capabilities was evoked by Sen. Brooke. It has now become an urgent and vital need.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 24, 1895

LONDON—The Daily Chronicle, in some notes on the President of the United States, says that in his home policy Mr. Cleveland had, perhaps, the best record as a reformer of any American President. He rooted out corruption in the naval department, he arrested the alienation of public lands and he carried out important reforms in the Civil Service. Mr. Cleveland's only notable saying that has stuck is that "public office is a public trust," which he used in connection with his anti-office-hunting campaign.

Fifty Years Ago

December 24, 1920

PARIS—Striking statements on the German menace to France and the Allies were made in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by Andre Lefevre, who recently resigned as Minister of War. He said that Germany is deceiving the Allies in her demobilization and that the so-called demobilization bureau had actually prepared seven million black service records for the future use of her soldiers. He had proof of the German government's bad faith in pretending to have destroyed 3,000 field guns and over 1,400 howitzers.



'Brother, the Law-and-Order Problem Is Getting Fierce'

The Anti-Red Baron Flies Again

By David S. Broder

CHICAGO.—He is 66 years old. He has outlasted four Presidents, four governors and four challengers to his job, and when he announced for his fifth term as mayor of Chicago last week, Richard J. Daley seemed to be not just in the pink of health but at the height of his powers.

The Democratic organization heads—probably the last big-city machine to deserve that name—won everything worth winning in last month's state and county elections. His friends say the mayor has no selfish reason for seeking to remain in power, but the next four years could satisfy some of his ambitions for his city and state.

What ambitions? They are as modest as the mayor himself. It is explained, he would like to be a President of his own. And he would like to have the world's

highest building plans for which are drawn, built in Chicago in the next four years. And then, his friends say, he would feel he could retire.

The remarkable thing is that within his own domain, no one thinks this agenda beyond the possibility of accomplishment by Mayor Daley. He dominates this stage in much the way Lyndon Johnson dominated the Senate as Majority Leader in the 1950s, and Chicagoans, like Senate reporters in those years, are inclined to think that "whatever LBJ wants, LBJ gets."

He's for Adlai

He would like to see Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, the son of his great friend from the 1950s, on the ticket for Vice-President, so that Illinois could look forward to a President of its own. And he would like to have the world's

The Tiger in Winter

By Joseph Alsop

BIEN HOA, South Vietnam.—If you look at the enemy's problems in this country as Hanoi must look at them, the sheer horror of the new situation in South Vietnam can hardly be exaggerated. Broadly speaking, there are four main problems.

First, President Nixon's brilliant gamble in Cambodia has utterly disrupted the whole supply and replacement system that formerly nourished the enemy effort in three-quarters of South Vietnam. The natural result is dramatically evident here in the military capital of the Third Corps area.

Pre-Cambodia, four powerful enemy divisions were hanging on the borders, always threatening still another push toward Saigon. Today, all four divisions are deep in Cambodia itself, not very happily engaged.

From villages and hamlet guerrillas up to the fairly ragged remnants of enemy main-force regiments, the surviving enemy forces in Third Corps are fearfully weakened. They are also suffering acutely from supply shortages, and even more from the drastic reduction of the North Vietnamese replacements they have always needed to keep going since Tet, 1968. Hence the South Vietnamese Third Corps commander, Gen. Do Cao Tri, is currently able to use at least half of his South Vietnamese Army units in Cambodia without really slowing down the rate of erosion of enemy strength on this side of the border.

Celebrated Document

Second, there is the simple fact of that continuing erosion. Tet bears on the prospects for COGUV Resolution 14. In this document, the word finally went out for the almost complete reversion to classical guerrilla war that Hanoi has repeatedly thought about, and recently shied away from, since the U.S. intervention on the ground in 1965.

Some of the results have been moderately successful. For example, the South Vietnamese Army's weapons-discipline is lamentably loose. This never mattered when even the Viet Cong village and hamlet guerrillas used imported Chinese weapons exclusively. But now they have been ordered to arm themselves locally, in classical guerrilla fashion; and too often, they have been able to do so with American equipment.

But this kind of make-do cannot help much, in the long run, if the

erosion of enemy manpower continues. In province after province, it goes remorselessly forward at rates varying from 5 percent to 10 percent per month. The VC manpower base being eroded in this manner is also terribly shrunken. In the last year, for instance, the total estimated number of weapons-bearing guerrillas in all of South Vietnam has dropped from 60,000 to 30,000—or few enough to be counted in hundreds in the average province. Continued erosion is therefore bound to lead to the "effective end of the guerrilla war," which the acute American adviser John Paul Vann has predicted will take place in the Delta in the first half of 1971.

Plan to Hide Arms

Third, the foregoing facts are the best explanation one can find of some extremely odd symptoms that have begun to crop up here and there. In this district and that, guerrillas and local forces are being ordered by the VC high command to hide large caches of weapons for future use. In many provinces, the cadres of the so-called VC infrastructure—the command and management apparatus—are being ordered to put on false whiskers and acquire legal status wherever they can.

This looks very much like preliminary preparations to go underground in order to try for a comeback much later, as the Communists did in the South in 1964, when Vietnam was divided. For the present, it must be added, one is still deeply impressed by the resilience and guts of the VC, despite the continued, heavy erosion.

But if the relentless erosion does not stop, then something will have to give somewhere before long. That will be the time for really going underground. But a successful VC comeback thereafter is far likelier than it was in 1964.

Here is the fourth reason for Hanoi's concern. The South Vietnamese government and army are by no means perfect, of course. Above all, there is the same corruption that the Hanoi leaders so desperately complain about in North Vietnam. It will never go away; indeed it cannot go away until officials, officers and troops are paid living wages.

But in province after province, you find better province and district chiefs. Above all, the South Vietnamese Army has changed, almost beyond recognition, and for the better in all respects.

Assessing the Warsaw Shift

From Pole to Pole

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The leadership switch in Poland provides a rare case of economic change actually forcing political adjustment. It shows that even the most hidebound Communist regime can shake off egregiously outdated men and methods.

That showing has not a little bearing on the anachronistic regime in the Soviet Union. It tends to validate the proposition that American policy should work to promote evolution, however slow, within the Communist world.

Economics, for once, provides a real starting point for political analysis. In the 30 years after the war, Poland made the transition from an agricultural to an industrial country. Production of autos, aircraft, tractors and heavy machinery was set in motion. Such traditional lines as textiles, coal-mining, shipbuilding and metal working were rapidly expanded. Now Poland derives about 80 percent of its gross national product from industry.

But once the basic transition was completed, the Polish economy was all dressed up with nowhere to go. Low purchasing power combined with the bias of state planners in favor of heavy industry to starve the consumer goods sector. With light industry lagging, economic growth slowed, and large numbers of Poles—about 35 percent—remained marooned in unproductive work down on the farm.

The cure for this kind of stagnation is an economic reform that has been discussed in Communist circles for at least a decade. The basic idea is to firm up prices in a way that both stimulates the consumer goods industry, and provides incentives for higher agricultural output. That model has worked with relatively good results in East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania. It found a strong Polish backer five years ago in the person of Edward Gierk, then party boss in industrialized Silesia.

But the central Communist leadership in Warsaw was immobile. Party secretary Wladyslaw Gomulka, a pre-war Communist, shied away from changes that imposed total control over the economy. The more so as his one serious political challenge was a Minister, Mieczyslaw Moczar, that not such "cosmopolitan" frills as economic reform.

In these circumstances, Mr. Gomulka made it his first priority to scotch General Moczar's bid for power. Only this month did he get around to inaugurating economic reforms. On Oct. 17, with public opinion, he engineered the moves without taking popular pulse. That is, he happened that just before the traditional feast in Poland—the regime takes its annual holiday.

The result was the searing protest riots by workers in the port cities of Gdansk and Szczecin. To respond to the regime first cracks had to be made. Then, over last week, Mr. Gomulka and most closest associates were rebuffed. Gierk then took over as secretary.

The mere accession of party boss does not, of course, resolve Poland's difficulties. The recent explosion, Mr. Gierk will have to move very slowly in the direction of economic reform. His own commitment to a form principle is by no means total. And he will have to answear with his old nation rival, Khrushchev, for the change. General Moczar's new power as a member of the Politburo.

Still, the central fact there has been evolution in the right direction. Judging by his background, Gierk will continue down road of economic reform. Some time, he will try to tame close touch with opinion. In a kind of implicit speech, he asserted that "the rule of our economic policy our policy in general must always to count with real consultation broadly the working and intelligentsia."

The exact role of the Union in the Polish chart not known in the West. The more fact that the Russian not block the accession of Gierk is significant. For present, leadership of Secretary Leonid Brezhnev Moscow is very similar to ousted Gomulka leadership Poland. It, too, is hidebound, old-fashioned, slow to embrace economic reforms put forward some Russians and subchallenge from younger and nationalist forces.

The changes that took place in Warsaw, in other words, create a place in Moscow while the going is bound very slow, while the outer by no means sure, while it are even unfavorable, the course open to American policy to try to foster the future Russian equivalents of Gierk—the relative good of the Soviet Union.

Letters

Repression in Mexico

Readers of your paper distressed at the severe sentences recently imposed by the Mexican court on students and professors involved in or supporting the 1968 protests in Mexico City, will be interested in reading the contents of a cable just sent Mr. Luis Echeverria, the recently invested president of Mexico, and signed by a number of internationally known people: "The undersigned, writers and other intellectuals of various countries, wish to express our distress at the heavy sentences meted out to students and professors of the University of Mexico involved in the events of 1968. Deeply attached to the liberal-democratic tradition which Mexico has maintained, we earnestly and with all respect request you to take steps leading to the liberation of these prisoners."

Rafael Alberti
Muk Raj Anand
Jorge Icaza
Alfred Kassar
Carlo Levi
Mary McCarthy
Matta
J. B. Priestley
Laurent Schwartz
IRA MORRIS.

Reds in Cambodia

Susan George's letter (Dec. 19-20) began "Isn't David Duncan's release missing the point?" The rest of her letter was both saddening and amusing. She has not missed the point since she is obviously quite unaware of it—but then it is likely that her political attitude makes her blind even if Cambodia's agony were limited specifically for her. I am an American journalist.

Paris.

CHARLES MCLELLAN

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[illegible]

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Cash prices in primary markets as re-

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421	41	KornisW	.251	38	41	41	41
431	17	Hamm Pap	1	23	21	22	21
441	7	Hammond	.40	84	18	18	18
451	102	Hammond	.68	51	35	35	35

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1	14	194	912	Hens Cp	50	217	187	191	171
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1	14	624	234	Norcguri	1	62	36	36	36
1	14	75	364	Harris Int	1	107	554	554	544
1	14	2214	1445	Horsco Cp	1	46	1774	101	174
1	14	5274	1612	Hortmwy	.80	4	2614	2614	254
1	14	23	154	HortAl	1.20	25	181	17	181
1	14	32	224	Hand Pl	3.41	10	11	11	11

174 1/2	18 1/2	Hoyes Alton I	26	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
16 1/2	6 1/2	Hazeltine	28	7	7 1/2	7
9 1/2	3 1/2	HCA Ind. 10p	20	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
33 1/2	18 1/2	HeciaMin 17r	25	21 1/2	21 1/2	21
38 1/2	30 1/2	Heinz H J I	627	34	26	35 1/2
16 1/2	3 1/2	Helene Curt	16	8	8 1/2	8
24 1/2	13 1/2	Heller Int 60	247	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2
10 1/2	6 1/2	Heller H4.07	7	103	105	103

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4%	38%	Moublin .85	49	45%	45%	46%
45%	1%	New Pack 20	40	28%	2%	28%
22%	6%	Nich Volts	10%	8	8%	7%

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43%	28%	Robert 1.20	14	40%	40%	40
25%	15%	MoernWal .90	3	23%	23%	23%
10%	4%	Hoff Electr	32	6%	7	6%
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5.5%	15%	88%	HoudaW	60	90	10%	10%	10%
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14	96	82	Ind PL pt6.25	1	97	97	97
	23¼	16½	Instl Nat 39	6	17¼	17¼	17¼
	43¾	82	Ingr. Rand 2	53	43¾	43¾	43¾
	37½	30	Ingr Rq. pt2.35	37	37½	38	37½
	29½	22½	Inland SH 2	182	26½	27	26½
	16¼	6½	Inmont 29p	59	9¼	9¼	9¼
	24½	11½	Inslico 70	57	16¼	16¼	15¼
	28½	17½	Int 39	17	18½	18½	18½

79.3	52.4	inspr	1.20	6	194 ^a	193 ^a	194 ^a
70.5	52.5	inspr	Comp 3a	60	443 ^a	463 ^a	443 ^a
40.4	21.3	Interco	1.20	9	384 ^a	394 ^a	363 ^a
39	21.3	Interkinc	1.80	33	233 ^a	234 ^a	233 ^a
387	218.8	IBM	4.80	729	316	516 ^b	311
55	33	Int Chm.	Hcir	241	48	48	47
69.4	4.6	IntFlaFr	6.0b	89	671 ^b	671 ^b	65 ^b
20.6	22	Int Harv	1.80	157	27	271 ^a	261 ^a
191.1	11.4	Int Hold	3.30	2	134 ^a	133 ^a	134 ^a

46%	74%	Inf Indust	253	87%	97%	87%
56%	56%	Inf Ind pfl.70	42	174%	181%	174%
144%	10%	Inf Mineral	464	144%	151%	144%
144%	16%	Inf Mng. 400	44	107%	11%	107%
48 1/2%	33 1/2%	Inf Nick 1.60n	335	44 1/2%	44 1/2%	44 1/2%
48	28%	Inf Pop 1.50	542	33 1/2%	34 1/2%	33 1/2%
62	51 1/2%	Inf Pop p1 4	260	61 1/2%	61 1/2%	60 1/2%
14 1/2%	3 1/2%	Inf Rectifier	17	57%	6%	57%
60 1/2%	20 1/2%	Inf T&T 1.15	586	49 1/2%	50 1/2%	49 1/2%

94	199	10715	lnT&T	p1C	4	220	16715	16715
95	197	104	lnT&T	p1D	4	220	16715	16715
96	16715	9315	lnT&T	p1F4	2	14715	14715	14715
97	112	6715	lnT&T	p1H4	3	92	92	92
98	18915	63	IT&T	p1I	177	8715	8715	8715
99	103	57	lnT&T	p1J4	8	8815	8815	8815
100	57	57	lnT&T	p1K4	171	8234	8415	8715
101	74	62	lnT	p1L5	2160	67	6815	67
102	62	384	IT&T	p1N	2250	6234	6315	6315

14	35%	18%	InstNtl	1.40	58	34%	34%	34
112	39	19%	InstNtl A	1	29	38%	38%	37%
212	37%	18	Interpace	1	33	27%	27%	27
16	18%	12%	InstBrand	.98	20	15%	15%	15%
16	18%	16	IntersPw	1.24	15	17%	10	17%
28	11%	11%	Inst5trs	.60p	167	13%	13%	13%
372	16%	16%	Low Beel	.46	48	23%	23%	23%
14	20%	16%	LowE1	1.35	5	19%	19%	19%
14	22%	18%	LowIIGs	1.38n	13	21%	21%	21%

1/4	28	20%	Iowa Oow	1.60	37	23%	23%	93
1/4	22	17%	Iowa P5V	1.3	6	11	21	20%
3/4	25%	16%	Iowa Hosp	.34	17	19%	18%	17%
3/4	30%	17	ITE Imp	.60	52	26%	26%	25%
3/4	90%	51%	Hek Corp		111	29%	30%	29%
1/4	136%	87%	ITTS v pl4.50		4	110	111	110

J-K

14%	5%	JacksAN	24	71	8%	82%	81%
10%	5%	JacksAN	27.40	23	6%	67%	66%
11%	6%	Jasper	28	5	7 1/2	71%	71%
17%	17%	Janzen	60%	12	14%	18 1/4	14%
12 1/2	7 1/2	JapanFd	.06%	214	9%	91%	8 1/2
		JaPd	in.06	2	8 1/4	84%	8 1/2
32%	23 1/2	JeffnPilot	80	18	26%	26 1/2	26 1/2
57	48%	JenCPLept	4	218	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
36%	36%	JeweCLe	1.58	31	52%	52%	50 1/4

14	34%	28%	Jim Wells	40	401	34%	35%	34
	107	42%	Jim Walp	2	1	182	102	182
	34%	24	Jim W	1.68	11	381%	39	381%
	182%	11%	Jim Walp	1	2300	13	13	127%
46	40%	26%	John Man	1.20	107	40%	40%	39%
34	59%	37%	John John	32	87	56%	57%	56
	35%	21%	Johns Svc	80	46	27%	27%	27%
	58%	32%	Jon Logn	80	22	55%	56%	55%
26	20%	8%	Jon Lau	340	42	0%	91%	0%

24	44	40%	JoneLaup f 5	250	44%	44%	44%
25	47%	Jorgensen 1.30	3	50%	50%	20%	20%
26	38%	37%	Jostens 70	26	24%	24%	24%
27	33%	33%	Joy Muf 1.40	96	48%	48%	48%
28	40%	40%	Knier Almg 1	56	32%	33%	32%
29	71	53	Kal Al of 4.12	1	62%	62%	62%
30	26%	16%	Kniser Cem 50	20	10%	10%	10%
31	22%	17%	KniKnm pfl 37	8	19%	19%	19%
32	26	26	Knm 11 2.29	73	78%	78%	78%

3/4	52 1/2	46	KC PL 2.08	31	32 1/2	55 1/2	33 1/2
3/4	41 1/2	23 1/2	KC PL p2.82	219	57 1/2	51 1/2	57 1/2
1/2	18 1/2	11 1/2	KC Sou Ind 2	32	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2
1/2	28 1/2	18 1/2	KC Sou pl 1	290	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	Kan GE 1.44	176	23 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
1/2	25 1/2	18 1/2	KanNobr 7.52	65	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
1/2	14	6	Kan PL 1.26	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
1/2	46	22 1/2	Katy Ind	13	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1/2	46	22 1/2	Kauf Bnd	112	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2

24	2327	7144	Kawecy R. 20	24	1374	14	1374
14	3216	1574	Kayser Ro. 60	32	2014	2014	2014
14	5972	31	Keabler 1.20	10	554	56	5814
14	2352	94	Keller ind. 60	29	224	224	2214
14	2346	19	Kellogg 1	108	2312	2314	2314
14	30	1546	Kelsey H. 1.30	21	2414	27	2414
14	47	2414	Kendall 1.60	76	2974	2974	2974
14	3516	1964	Kennan J. 584	8	27	274	27

30	30	Jacobi	2.90	253	3043	3073	30
40%	34	KyFrisk	1.10	1285	1834	1914	1834
29%	23%	Ky UHF	1.54	15	2843	2853	2814
174%	59	KerMcG	1.30	122	1043	1043	104
94	61	KerMcG	4.50	1	8734	8734	8734
29	17	KerMcG	1.28	1	1643	1643	1643
40%	15	Kidde Co	5.01	187	2314	2314	23
451%	41	Kidde PFB	4	3	48	4643	48
24%	27%	KimbCo	1.20	183	30	3113	30

27	112	Kings	28	144	257 1/2	261 1/2	255 1/2
26	207 1/2	Klarnay	24	268	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
22 1/2	78 1/2	Klarnay	25	2	104	106	184
75 1/2	41 1/2	Klarnay	27	19	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
70	43 1/2	Klarnay	28	5	38	39	38 1/2
50	28	Klarnay	29	13	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
52 1/2	28	Klarnay	30	24	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2
49 1/2	22 1/2	Klarnay	31	20	43	43	42 1/2

1 1/2	30 1/2	13 1/2	Koenig	1.28	31	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
1 1/2	30	30 1/2	Koenig	2.75	5	38	38	36 1/2
1 1/2	40 1/2	23 1/2	Koppers	1.60	35	31	31 1/2	31

(Continued on Page 10)

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1970

Page 9

**Main Eases
Rules for
Car Deals****More Dollars
More Attractive**

Dec. 23 (UPI)—The England today made for British financial and professional managers to buy shares abroad.

announced modifications relaxed some of its produced new flexibility controls.

In a move to protect the balance of the pound sterling, the government had to pay 1 "investment dollars" to buy overseas securities.

This pool of dollars limited so that they amounted a big premium this has climbed an 80 percent. Before the premium was set, but shortly after it tumbled to 10 percent.

banks and financial have been able to borrow currency for such in the minimum period of borrowing for this five years.

Time Limit
yes in the bank's rules there is no time limit on but the bank will approve all applications for borrowing, for an amount, either from British or overseas banks.

wings have to be re-proceeds of the sale of the bank, or if it fails, then it has to invest investment dollars, and

oment, when foreign investment overseas is held, 25 percent of the to be surrendered to at the official rate so that an investor the full extent of his dollars" returned to

options issued
now been changed so acquired under new terms will be exempt percent surrender requirement, after the borrowing will also be exempt percent requirement.

ent will still have to if any of the surrendering, the bank also said today that dealers who have all permission to borrow in five years to change to the bank to do so.

**t Building
pped Off**

REK, Dec. 23 (AP)—The tallest building in the world today to 1,083 feet with cement of a steel 70 feet above the lower Manhattan.

to the Port of New York, which is destruction of the 100-foot long, four-story American is the first place to reach the highest building.

**Fabulous
Jewelry from
Brazil**

Most of our beautiful Brazilian gems are set there — where native artisans have a certain touch. But we design jewelry as well — thereby offering a certain price you won't find elsewhere.

stones and prices and guarantee are same — there or here.

In Europe: PARIS, 3, rue de Castiglione, 10th. Hotel Ritz, domestic airport. ALGARVE, 10th. Hotel Ritz, domestic airport. ALGARVE, 10th. Hotel Ritz, domestic airport.

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NEWS AND NOTES**U.S. Auto Sales Off**

U.S.-made auto sales continued to decline in mid-December. Sales fell an estimated 36 percent from a year earlier on a daily-rate basis with about 124,300 cars sold in the Dec. 11-20 period. General Motors, recovering more slowly from its recent strike than analysts had anticipated, sold only 36,963 cars in the period, down 81.6 percent on a daily-rate basis from a year ago. Chrysler's daily rate sales fell 13.8 percent to 28,801 cars. Sales at American Motors totaled 6,381, compared with 8,319 a year earlier. On a daily rate basis, sales were 798 cars a day, compared with 702 a year ago.

Penn Central Loss

Penn Central Transportation Co. had a net loss of \$19.18 million in October, compared with a loss of \$8.09 million in the like 1969 month, documents filed with the federal court in Philadelphia disclosed. For the first ten months of 1970, the railroad's loss came to \$252.83 million compared with a loss of \$87.02 million a year earlier.

VW Sales Rise

Worldwide sales of Volkswagenwerk AG totaled about 15.5 billion deutsche marks (\$423 billion) in 1970, up from 13.9 billion DM in 1969, Ernst & Young, executive board member, reports. Motor vehicle production reached 2.2 million units, up from 2.09 million in 1969.

Satellite System

General Telephone & Electronics proposes to establish and operate a domestic U.S. satellite communications system to relay telephone calls, facsimile, high-speed data, and television signals between earth stations in California, Florida, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Gross investment is estimated at nearly \$27 million and annual operating costs would be more than \$16 million. The government must approve the plan.

Oil Insurance Firm

Barclays Bank of London reports that 14 U.S. oil companies have jointly set up their own insurance company, Oil Insurance Ltd. in Bermuda. Barclays said the company has been formed because of the difficulty experienced by oil companies in obtaining insurance against oil pollution, oil escapes and other risks peculiar to them. It said it understood membership is open to non-American companies. The names of the companies were not disclosed.

Hambros in Germany

Hambros, merchant bankers, is extending its international activities into Germany with the formation of a major banking partnership through Bankhaus Burghard & Brodtkorb of Dortmund-Düsseldorf. Hambro International NV, an associated company of Hambros Bank in Amsterdam, will hold a one-third interest in Bankhaus Burghard & Brodtkorb. Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, the largest bank in Germany, will also hold a third after another leading European bank has been invited to join as the third partner.

Nickel Sales Forecast

Non-Communist nickel consumption in 1970 is expected to rise to a record 955 million pounds from 844 million pounds in 1969, the previous record, according to International Nickel Co. of Canada. Supplies this year should total about one billion pounds, up from 850 million pounds in 1969 when Canadian production was reduced by a lengthy strike. By 1975, non-Communist nickel production should be about 1.6 billion pounds. Capacity by then will be 1.8 billion to 1.9 billion pounds, I.N.C. forecast.

**Quarterly Output Up in U.K.;
Weekly Wage Rates Climb**

LONDON, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Output in Britain grew in the third quarter and improved at an annual rate of between 3 and 3.5 percent, official figures showed today. Factory output in the July-September quarter was more than 1 percent better than the average for the first six months of the year, the Central Statistical Office figures showed.

Although this equaled an annual growth rate of between 3 and 3.5 percent in output of goods and services, the office stressed that the figures were provisional.

The gross national product, seasonally adjusted, was worth \$10.7 billion (\$25.6 billion) in the third quarter, the office said, an increase of less than 0.5 percent over the previous quarter.

At current prices, the latest increase is very much larger because of big price jumps. The gross national product at current prices in the third quarter was nearly 5 percent greater than on average in the first half of 1970, the office said.

Wage Rates Rise

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Britain's basic weekly wage rates rose 2.7 percent between the end of October and the end of November, the biggest monthly increase since March 1956, the Department of Employment said today. Pay awards to two million

workers in coal mining, regional government services and the building industry were the main contributors to the rise.

The increase means that basic wage rates alone, not total earnings, have risen 13.5 percent in the past year.

**Draft Budget
In Japan Said
To Be Neutral**

TOKYO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Japan's Finance Ministry submitted today a draft budget for the 1971 fiscal year beginning April 1 that officials said is designed neither to stimulate nor to restrain the economy.

The draft, presented to a special cabinet meeting by Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, calls for expenditures totaling 9,414 billion yen (\$26.15 billion) up 18.4 percent from a year earlier.

Revenues are expected to fall short of expenditures by about 430 billion yen (\$1.19 billion), an amount the draft specifies should be covered through the issue of government bonds. The size of this deficit is unchanged from a year earlier, and officials said the shortfall will have a "neutral" effect on the economy.

The Finance Ministry is expecting Japan's gross national product to grow at a rate of between 10 and 11 percent, in real terms, in fiscal 1971, and for consumer prices to increase at less than 8 percent.

The draft still is subject to negotiation with other ministries before a final version is completed for submission to the legislature. These negotiations are scheduled to be completed before the end of the year.

The draft budget calls for 4,151 billion yen (\$11.53 billion) to be allocated for loans and investment to improve Japan's infrastructure, up 16 percent from the previous year.

Defense expenditures are set at 670.9 billion yen (\$1.88 billion), up 17.8 percent.

**British Airline
Woes Continue**

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—British airline workers, hinting they might get tougher, voted today to keep on working to the rules and banning overtime until they get 7 to 10 percent wage raises.

The result after ten days or so has been a kind of choppy chaos at Heathrow Airport here, which keeps British airlines operating but some of the customers frustrated.

British European Airways and British Overseas Airways Corporation optimistically reported "All's well so far." Some customers reported delays up to three hours, but all 150 Heathrow flights today were still scheduled.

**U.S.-Japanese
Textile Talks
Run Into Snag****U.S. Industry Opposes
Agreement, Stans Says**

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans said today that talks with Japanese officials on textile quotas had been suspended after U.S. textile makers told him that a possible agreement then under discussion was unacceptable. Although Mr. Stans conceded that the talks were halted as a result of the industry position, he added that the U.S. textile industry holds a veto power over any agreement.

He predicted that the talks would resume within a few weeks. Mr. Stans said that the U.S. textile producers had objected to a plan that would have set limits on certain categories of textiles but not on all textiles.

He added that the talks were not progressing well before the suspension.

Second Collapse

This is the second time that the negotiations have collapsed after both sides took uncompromising and mutually exclusive stands. Last June the talks were broken off and were not resumed until October, after President Nixon and Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato agreed to reopen them in hopes of averting an all-out trade war.

Until Mr. Stans's statement today, the administration had denied reports from Democratic party sources that the talks were failing.

The talks are closely linked to the administration's proposal for import quotas on textiles, which has now been killed by the Congress. The breakdown of the talks could lead to more pressure in Congress for such quotas.

On the other hand, the refusal of U.S. manufacturers to compromise and accept partial voluntary quotas could lead fuel to the arguments that the industry is just interested in keeping profits up at the expense of the consumer.

The White House has previously said that some progress in the talks was being made.

At the White House, press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler would not agree that the talks had been suspended but declared: "I don't think there are any talks scheduled for several weeks."

He said Japanese authorities were home consulting on the negotiations, but he said he anticipated a resumption of talks next year.

Limit Tableware Exports
TOKYO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Japan has agreed to limit annual exports of metal tableware to the United States to 11 million sets of a dozen pieces each, informed government sources said today.

The quota is expected to go into effect on Feb. 1 at the earliest, the sources said.

They said the figure is 6.5 million sets less than the total exported to the United States in the year ended March 31.

Japan's exports of metal tableware to the United States have been increasing 50 percent annually for the past few years, the sources said.

They said Japan has accepted the quota since circumstances made it difficult to demand larger figures. But they added that the quota may cause considerable damage to the Japanese tableware industry.

The United States is to negotiate with Hong Kong, Taiwan and other metal tableware exporters on setting quotas, the sources said.

**Tobacco Firms
To Try Voluntary
Statement in Ads**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The U.S. Federal Trade Commission said today it is holding up on its action on making a statement on tar and nicotine content mandatory in cigarette advertising to give the tobacco industry a chance to try out a voluntary program for disclosing this information.

The FTC said it "appears to be in the public interest to afford the tobacco industry an opportunity to implement the letter and the spirit" of the voluntary plan.

Under the voluntary program, the companies agreed to "disclose clearly and prominently" the tar in milligrams and the nicotine in tenths of a milligram.

Nixon Gets Investor Protection Bill

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP)—Protection against investor losses of cash and securities held by broker-dealers was enacted by Congress last night after a threatened filibuster was dissipated by a Nixon administration pledge to press brokerage reforms.

Although the insurance program is to be financed by the brokers themselves, it includes a standby government guarantee that could cost taxpayers up to \$1 billion. Senate approval by voice vote of a joint conference report on the bill came after Treasury and Securities and Exchange Commission officials assured Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass., that certain controls will be placed on the longstanding practice by brokers of putting customers' cash and securities to their own use.

Controls Knocked Out

Specific controls had been written into the Senate version of the measure—the Securities Investor Protection Act—but they had been knocked out in joint conference with the House.

Proponents argued that broad provisions of the bill plus authority under existing law gave the SEC power to invoke these controls.

The principal controls are maintenance of reserves against free credit balances held in customers' names and segregation of their securities, held in safekeeping, from those held by the broker himself.

SEC Pledges Reforms

The SEC pledged to carry out these reforms in its conference with Sen. Brooke yesterday.

Under the bill, which now goes to the President for his signature, an individual investor will be guaranteed against cash losses up to \$20,000 and total losses, including securities, up to \$50,000.

In the past year or so more than 110 brokerage houses have either failed or have been merged into other firms.

Booster Confidence

The bill's supporters argued that passage was badly needed to bolster investor confidence and forestall potential further broker bankruptcies as well as for protection of investors themselves.

In debate last night, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, D., N.Y., noted that the public generally is unaware that it is common practice for brokers to use the cash balances in customers' accounts to buy securities for themselves and stock certificates entrusted to their safekeeping as collateral on the money they borrow or for other purposes.

Sen. Brooke suggested that in some cases these practices are tantamount to embezzlement. But the SEC has tolerated them over the years, he said, despite its authority to deal with them.

Sen. Javits advised investors to retain physical possession of their credit certificates and to keep their credit balances at brokerage firms to a minimum.

Brokers Pay Assessment
With certain exceptions, all registered brokers and stock exchange members would become members of the Securities Investor Protection Corp. They would pay an initial assessment of 0.8 percent of gross revenues. Continuing assessments would be held below 0.5 percent ordinarily but could be boosted up to 1 percent "when good times occur."

If these resources are insufficient, SIPC is empowered to borrow money from the Treasury.

**Company
Reports**Central Soya
Quarter to Nov. 30 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 180.21 146.67
Profits (millions)... 3.1 4.58
Per Share... 0.58 0.70Fairmont Foods
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 83.8 86.8
Profits (millions)... 1.42 1.39
Per Share... 0.32 0.31Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 253.3 239.9
Profits (millions)... 4.58 3.82
Per Share... 1.03 0.84USM
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 108.7 108.2
Profits (millions)... 2.09 4.38
Per Share... 0.34 0.85Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 328.3 317.1
Profits (millions)... 7.25 13.18
Per Share... 1.21 2.55General Instrument
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 69.5 69.3
Profits (millions)... 1.23 1.73
Per Share... 0.13 0.21Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 201.4 194.6
Profits (millions)... 4.19 4.08
Per Share... 0.47 0.46**Includes Standby
U.S. Guarantee**

row up to \$1 billion from the Treasury.

Sen. Brooke noted that some idea of the potential liabilities of the fund can be gathered from the fact that customer credit balances at brokerage firms amount

to \$2.5 billion and securities held in safekeeping total \$47 billion.

SIPC will be governed by a board made up of seven directors: one each appointed by the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board from among their own personnel, five named by the President of which three shall be from the securities industry and two from the general public. The latter two will serve as chairman and vice-chairman.

**Most Regularly Profitable
U.S. Firm Said to Be Avon**

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK (NYT)—What is the most consistently profitable company in the United States?

According to the 23d annual report on American industry, to be published this week by Forbes Magazine, it is Avon Products, the bell-ringing cosmetics and toiletries concern.

In a survey of more than 650 companies, including nearly all publicly held companies with sales of more than \$20 million a year, Forbes found that Avon ranked first in average return on stockholder equity for the last five years, first in return on equity for the last 12 months and first in average return on total capital (debt and equity combined) for the last five years.

Using all three yardsticks, Forbes says the ten most consistently profitable major U.S. corporations were:

Company	Pct. Return on Total Capital
Avon Products...	38.1
Gillette...	38.4
Amer. Home Prod...	27.6
Melville Shoe...	22.5
Smith Kline & French...	29.1
Merk...	28.0
Coca Cola...	26.3
Sperry & Hutchinson...	24.8
Eastman Kodak...	24.8
AMP, Inc.	21.9

As the names indicate, consumer-oriented companies dominated the list. The same finding carried over into its comparative rankings of 27 basic industry groups, using the same three yardsticks.

The personal consumer goods group topped the list, followed by nonferrous metals, information processing, household consumer goods, conglomerates, supermarkets, food and drink producers, electronics, retailers and leisure and education.

In terms of profit growth in 1970, a poor year for corporate earnings, the survey found that banks were the best performing group with a median growth rate of 8.9 percent.

That figure was above average by 1970 results in other industries but just average in terms of overall performance in 1969 and below average in comparison with the boom years of 1967 and 1968.

**Europeans Delay Duty Cuts;
Await U.S. Repeal of ASP**

GENEVA, Dec. 23 (AP)—Europe's main trading nations have again postponed agreed tariff and tax concessions on chemicals and automobiles imported from the United States because Congress has not abolished the controversial American Selling Price (ASP) system of taxing certain chemical imports.

Under the 1967 Kennedy round tariff-cutting negotiations, the Common Market, Britain and Switzerland agreed to make additional concessions on certain U.S. imports, mainly chemicals and cars, on the condition that ASP was abolished.

The ASP, bitterly attacked by the Europeans during the long Kennedy round negotiations, imposes high tariffs on a number of imported chemical products, mainly dyes, based on the price they fetch in the United States. This is considerably higher than the actual European price.

In return for the abolition of ASP, the Europeans agreed to make additional tariff cuts on imported U.S. chemicals. Three of them, Belgium, France and Italy, agreed to alter the base of automobile tax, so that big U.S. cars would not face extra penalties in Europe, where from 1961 a month earlier.

the tax is normally based on engine size.

The accord was meant to enter into force Jan. 1, 1969, but has now been postponed for the third time, provisionally until Jan. 1, 1972, because Congress has still not acted on repealing the ASP.

**U.S. Gold Stock
Fell \$17 Million
In Latest Month**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The U.S. gold stock fell \$17 million from October to \$11.47 billion in November, the Treasury reported today.

The total is above the \$11.17 billion in November 1969. However, the latest figure is the lowest monthly total since a year ago, the Treasury said.

Total U.S. reserve assets fell to \$14.89 billion in November from \$15.12 billion in October and \$16 billion in November 1969.

U.S. holdings of Special Drawing Rights fell to \$961 million in November from \$991 million a month earlier. Convertible foreign currencies dropped to \$640 million from \$611 million a month earlier.

Stock of the Month Club**Special offer**

- The Stock of the Month Club concentrates on supplying its members with one recommendation each month.
- In the event that there is no worthwhile recommendation available on any given month, the Stock of the Month Club will so advise its members and subscriptions will be extended.
- In the event that we should receive some important information prior to our issue date, a special bulletin will be sent out without any additional charge.
- The Stock of the Month Club will not only tell its members when to buy but also, what is even more important, when to sell. Our last recommendations have been:

June:	Cenco Instruments	at \$17	now \$36 1/2	an increase of 109%
July:	Syntex	at \$23 3/8	now \$39 5/8	an increase of 68%
August:	Bausch & Lomb	at \$34 3/4	now \$42 3/4	an increase of 23%
September:	National Patents	at \$27 1/2	now \$39	an increase of 40%
October:	Pittsion	at \$37 1/4	now \$43 1/4	an increase of 16%
November:	Union Pacific Corp.	at \$44	now \$46 1/8	an increase of 5%

- Take advantage before the 1st January, 1971 of a special introductory offer for 1971 at \$50.
- Please be advised that the Stock of the Month Club is not a dealer or a broker. All transactions must be done through a regular stock-broker or bank.

December 7, 1970.

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Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	774.00	01.00	Netherlands	Fl.	---	---	30.00	28.00

Finland (air)	5	25.00	13.00	Norway (air)	N.K.	177	82
France	Fr.	93.00	49.00	Portugal (air)	Esc	634.00	331.50
Germany	D.M.	80.00	42.00	Spain (air)	Ptas	1,550	830

Great Britain (air) £	7.17.0	4.2.8	Sweden (air) Sw.Kr	147.00	78.00
Greece (air) Dr.	780	405	Switzerland S.Fr.	85.50	50.00

Iraq (air)	\$	33.30	17.30	Turkey (air)	\$	25.00	13.00
Ireland (air)	\$	7.17.0	4.2.8	Yugoslavia	\$	25.00	12.00
Israel (air)	\$	29.58	15.50	Other Europe (air)	\$	25.00	13.00

Prices quoted above in local currency may be paid in dollars.

THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

STANDARD & POOR'S INTERNATIONAL FUND

14 Rue Aldringer, LUXEMBOURG.

The 3rd quarter 1970 report of the company is

The 3rd quarter 1976 report of the company is available to shareholders on demand to be made to

the company at the above address.

The Board of Directors.

Snow Likely for Game in Minnesota

Weather, Cuozzo Don't Scare 49ers

William N. Wallace
CORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).
"Brooklyn, who used
to be the MVP
rings are a much
team this year than
use Gary Cuozzo is a
user than Joe Kapp.
an, coach of the San
49ers, fears neither

the Vikings nor the Minnesota
weather.
Those opinions spiced the
Viking and 49er preparations
yesterday for their divisional
playoff game that will begin at
noon on Sunday in Bloomington,
Minn., where the average
temperature two days after
Christmas is 16 degrees, with

snow. It is likely to be 66 in
San Francisco.
"I don't think snow will make
any difference," said Nolan yes-
terday at Redwood City, Calif.,
where the 49ers practice. "Last
year we played the first half in
a blizzard up there, and they
only beat us 10-7."
The field at Metropolitan

Stadium will remain covered by
an insulated pad until game
time and Jim Finks, the Vikings'
general manager, promised it
will be in good condition.
The Vikings, whose 12-2 won-
lost record was the best in pro
football this season, finished
their campaign by beating Van
Brooklin's team, Atlanta, 37-7.
Last year, the Vikings beat the
Vikings, 10-3, in the final game.

Van Brooklin said the scores
show the difference in the two
Viking teams. "They're a big
strong football team," he said.
"Cuozzo is a better passer than
Kapp. He threw very well and
they beat us good."

Cuozzo had sat out two games
resting a sprained ankle.
The 49ers and Vikings did
not play each other this season.
Bud Grant, the imperious coach
for Minnesota, is aiming
his team more for the
Super Bowl. He was noncom-
mittal about the 49ers as the
first playoff opponent.

"You got to beat somebody,"
he said. "You can't play Boston
or New Orleans."
The Vikings allowed oppo-
nents only ten points a game
this season. The 49ers were the
highest scoring team in the
National Football League with
352 points.

The San Francisco attack is
based on a strong and young
offense that a tremendous in-
side runner in Ken Willard, the
fullback; a quarterback, John
Brodie, who had his best year
at 35, and a clever pass receiver
in Gene Washington.

The Vikings have a Gene
Washington, too, and he also is
wide receiver and the team's
best. "Their Gene Washington
is probably quicker," said Jerry
Burns, the Minnesota offensive
coach. "He probably catches the
ball a little better on the
inside. But our Washington has
better deep speed and our
Washington (8 feet 3) can go up
higher for the ball. They are
both outstanding—good soft
hands and quick."

The 49ers, who won their divi-
sional title after 25 years of
trying, were often criticized
over the years as a team that
had the personnel but did not
try hard enough.

Willard disputes this. "That's
never been true," he said. "We
didn't have the kind of people
we have now and we've never
been as deep as we are."

The special teams' failures
hurt the 49ers in their first two
seasons under Nolan. He fixed
this by obtaining Bruce Gossett,
the best kicker in the club's
history, from the Rams and
putting Ed Beard in charge of
the special teams. Beard had
lost his regular spot at middle
linebacker to Frank Nunley,
now close to all-pro in caliber.

Vikings, Raiders
Favored to Reach
The Super Bowl

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Dec. 23
(NYT)—The Minnesota Vik-
ings and Oakland Raiders are
favored to reach the Super
Bowl.

According to odds estab-
lished by Jimmy (The Greek)
Snyder, the Vikings were rated
even money to win the Na-
tional Conference playoffs.
The Detroit Lions were 7-2, San
Francisco 49ers 5-1 and Dallas
Cowboys 7-1.

In the American Conference
the Raiders were 7-5, Baltimore
Colts 2-1 and both the Cincin-
nati Bengals and Miami
Dolphins 7-1.

For the weekend playoff
games, the Vikings were rated
seven points over the 49ers,
the Lions three over the Cow-
boys, the Raiders seven over
the Dolphins and the Colts six
over the Bengals.

Paul Brown Finds Room at Top

Bengals
Division Title

Arthur Daley

CORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).
With almost tragic
to the ending of Paul
coach of the Cincin-
nati Bengals after the 1962 sea-
son, the most successful
coach in the history of
professional football had
quit—Vince Lombardi
then beginning to
and his removal by
all, the comparatively
er of the Browns,
d shock.
sons ever were given
severance of Brown
Browns, the team he
led 17 years earlier and
to unparalleled suc-
cess in two different leagues.
Lombardi hinted that
aching had become
d unimaginative as he
labeled him by a parade
ed him by. Besides,
player unrest, led by
ious Jim Brown.

at Paul from active
ion although he still
pay for a year, in so-
with terms of a long-
contract. He never
r the Browns, but
to La Jolla in the
net corner of Calif.
d passed the time
if.

Arnold Palmer and
his earn more money
course than Paul
id one grumpy Cincin-

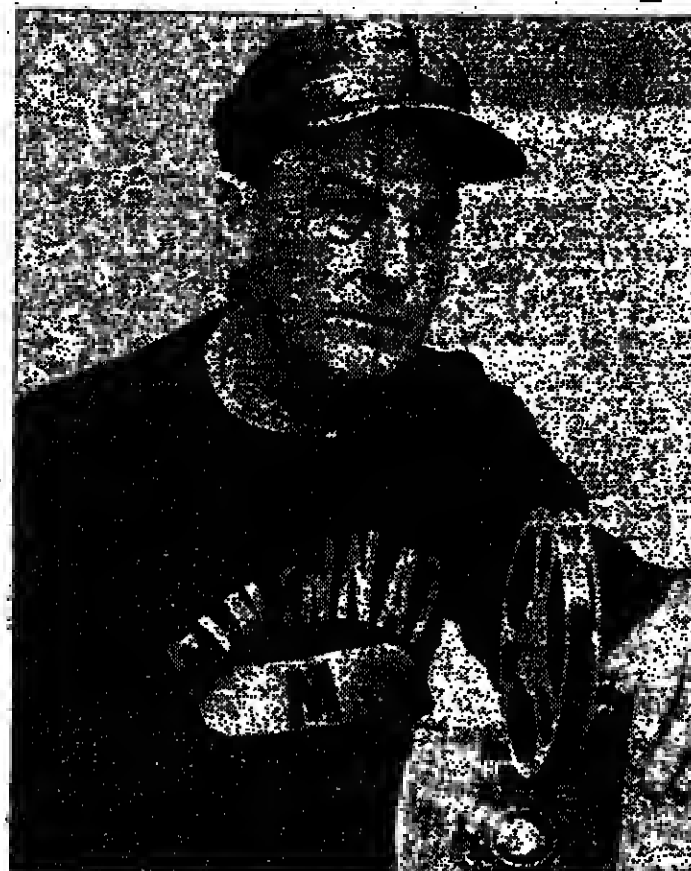
said Game

a golf Paul played the
cored, but the less he
the urge grew to re-
ball. Offers came
y but Brown refused
waited for the ideal

Paul joined a group
franchise for Cincin-
nati, his presence
guaranteed the
us did he return to
a part owner, gen-
er and coach of the
Bengals, a position
shortly comparable to
control of the Cincin-

thirty ended there.
That's why the most
ry coaching job of
season, perhaps was
is into one of the
off spots for what
described as the quar-
rond of the Super
dvision tournament.
even sweeter, the
left behind him, the
Browns, failed to
playoffs.

brief seasons, Paul
stormed a nothing



PICTURE COACH—Bengals coach Paul Brown shows game films to his Cincinnati team.

squad into a winner and that
has to be a new Olympic record
for an expansion team in any
sport. Sure, the brooding ge-
nius from the lakefront hit it
big with Cleveland from the
start but circumstances were so
different that there can be no
valid comparison.

Even before the formation of
the Cleveland Browns and the
All-America Conference it was
to dominate. Paul was lining up
players from his wartime ob-
servation as a coach at the
Great Lakes Naval Training
Center. When the war ended,
Brown and the Browns were in
business. They were so good
that they slaughtered the op-
position, losing only four games
in four years and killing the
league while they were at it.

Absorbed into the National
Football League in 1950, Cincin-
nati had the momentum and
the stockpile of players to keep
going at the top. The fadcast
began with the retirement of
Otto Graham, the expert for-
ward passer, and the grandstand
quarterbacks were so spoiled by
constant success that they be-
gan asking if the parade hadn't
passed by Paul.

Five years after he had been
left at the post by those fast-
moving parades, Paul took
over the Bengals with their
draftees, free agents and other

people's discards. It hardly was
an impressive collection but his
first dressing room talk stirred
them to the core.
"We have no quotas, no noth-
ing," he said in his crisp fash-
ion. "The only thing that
counts is your dedication. It
comes from within you, and I'll
use nothing but the best play-
ers. I've waited five bloomin'
years to do this and nobody—
but nobody—is going to loose it
up."

His Bengals won three games
the first year and four the sec-
ond. This season they shot up
to eight and a divisional cham-
pionship, mashing aside what
delicious irony—the favored
Cleveland Browns. Hence, it
now will be Cincinnati which
will open the Super Bowl series
on Saturday against the Colts
in Baltimore.

Although the destination was
the same, the road to it was
not the one Paul had originally
picked. He expected that his
tour, guide would be Greg
Cook, a big blond rookie quar-
terback from last year. But
Cook came to camp with an arm
that required surgery and
Brown had to search shew. By
the fourth game he found the
man for the job, Virgil Carter,
whose sassy backtalk to George
Halas had chased him from the
Chicago Bears.

Rhodesia, Yugoslavia Out of Federation Cup

ies Advance in Tennis Without Playing

Wire Dispatches
Australia, Dec. 23.—De-
host nation Australia
o the semifinals of the
ennis Cup for women
rhodesia and Yugosla-

outh Says
man to Be
is Coach

N.H., Dec. 23 (NYT).
Officials said last
Bob Blackman was
over to become head
h at the University of

sons as Dartmouth's
sch, the 32-year-old
supplied a record of
37 losses and three
g Green teams, noted
defense and a multiple
four Ivy League titles
l shared three others.
k was dismissed as
Illinois athletic board
the opening kickoff of
Ohio State game last
tuesday. Vahek was to
the final four games
players threatened a
s unless he was allow-
ed the season. Vahek's
i up with a record

via were forced to withdraw from
the quarterfinals.
The Yugoslav team withdrew
after its star player, Irene Skuli,
retired because of illness; the
Rhodesians were refused entry
visas in accordance with the United
Nations' resolution against the
nation. Tournament play opens
Saturday.

The Australian team, which won
the Cup in Germany earlier this
year, will meet either France or
Japan in a Dec. 28 semi-final
match.

A strong English team—Ann
Hayden Jones, Virginia Wade and
Winnie Shaw—are favored for the
title, while the United States' Patti
Hogan and Sharon Walsh are also
expected to reach the semifinals.

Possible Protests
Meanwhile, Australian tennis
officials are worried that anti-
aparthoid students will protest
when South Africa plays on Sat-
urday.

The Australian Union of Stu-
dents has sent a letter to the
Lawn Tennis Association of Aus-
tralia protesting South Africa
playing in the series.
"South African apartheid poli-
cies applied to sport are against
the principle and ideal of interna-
tional competition and should not

be tolerated," the letter stated.
Other bits of trouble here are a
heat wave and a plague of bush
flies.
Noon temperatures at the Royal
King's Park Tennis Club rose to
108 degrees.

Monday's College Basketball

Massachusetts 87, Boston 60.
Baylor 82, Rutgers (Newark) 54.
Wagner 84, CUNY 51.
Boston College 89, St. John's (NY) 65.

Georgia Tech 73, K. Carol-Charlotte 58.
Kentucky 84, Oregon State 73.
Maryland 80, Tampa 72.
Fordham 85, Miami (Fla.) 83.
North Carolina 87, Davidson 65.
Vanderbilt 136, Mississippi 112.

Youngstown 60, Elran 35.
Michigan St. 63, Central-Michigan 73.
Loyola (Los Angeles) 65, Cincinnati 61.
Indiana 111, Butler 84.
DePaul 84, Spring Hill 65.
Orla 83, Minnesota 66.
Duke 78, Dayton 85.

Colorado 87, Texas Tech 66.
New Mexico 72, New Mexico State 66.
Utah 105, North Carolina 88.
Arizona 85, Northern Arizona 70.
Colorado State 83, Denver 68.
Oklahoma 84, Missouri 73.
Brigham Young 84, Santa Clara 87.
Occidental 87, Azusa-Pasadena 83.
Fresno Pacific 84, George Fox 65.
Pepperdine 86, NYU 84 (N.Y.).
Duke 78, Dayton 85.

ABA Results
Tuesday's Games
Kentucky 116, Pittsburgh 100 (U.S. 46).
Carroll, Dampier 30; Brisker 24, Laith
14).
Denver 164, Memphis 105 (Cannon 37,
Shannon 21; W. Jones 21, Laddner 18).
Indiana 131, Florida 128 (Lewis 38,
Daniels 27; Calvin 23, Jones 25).
Texas 100, Carolina 132 (Hamilton 23,
Combs 16; Vega 26, Miller 23).

Michigan 84, Wyoming 76.
(Consolation)
California 77, Harvard 74.
SUN City Classic
(First Round)
New Haven 79, Howard 67.
Eastman 121-120, Connecticut 100 (N.Y.).

ABA Results
Tuesday's Games
Kentucky 116, Pittsburgh 100 (U.S. 46).
Carroll, Dampier 30; Brisker 24, Laith
14).
Denver 164, Memphis 105 (Cannon 37,
Shannon 21; W. Jones 21, Laddner 18).
Indiana 131, Florida 128 (Lewis 38,
Daniels 27; Calvin 23, Jones 25).
Texas 100, Carolina 132 (Hamilton 23,
Combs 16; Vega 26, Miller 23).



SAVING WAYS—Toronto goalie Jacques Plante, left, is about to catch puck while Buffalo's Roger Crozier kicks one away as netminders do their jobs in recent games.

Celtics Pick Up Old Habit: Winning

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—
Red Auerbach is not ready to
light up another championship
cigar, but . . .

The Boston Celtics' general
manager was at Madison Square
Garden a few days ago, and was
greeted with, "You're a winner
again, Red."

"I'm not doing it," said Auer-
bach. "It's Tom Heinsohn's coach-
ing and John Havlicek and a
bunch of hustling kids."

Boston won 11 National Basket-
ball Association championships in
13 seasons before missing the
playoffs last season. During the
reign, the names of Bill Russell,
Sam Jones, K. C. Jones, Bob
Cousy, Frank Ramsey, Bill Shar-
man, Larry Siegfried, Havlicek and
Heinsohn were among the most
feared in the basketball world.

The Celtic uniform still bears the
familiar four-leaf clover, but the
only recognizable name is Havlicek.
Otherwise the new-look Celtics
have some strange names, like
Dave Cowens, Garfield Smith,
Steve Kuberski, Rex Morgan and
Jo Jo White.

With that group of youngsters it

figured to be a rebuilding season.
Instead, the Celtics went on a ten-
game winning streak and took a
firm hold on second place behind
the Knicks in the Atlantic Divi-
sion.

The Glamour picks in the NBA
draft last spring were Pete
Maravich by the Atlanta Hawks
and Bob Lanier by the Detroit
Pistons, but the leading candidate
for rookie-of-the-year honors has
been Cowens. The former Florida
State star has taken over under
the boards and his rebounding has
been the major factor in turning
the Celtics into the running team
they were years ago.

"Right now, he's the rookie of
the year," said Auerbach, and I
wouldn't be surprised if he made
the Best All-Star team.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games
Atlanta 118, Los Angeles 113 (Hazzard
22, Maravich 27; West 24, Hazzard 20).
Boston 128, San Francisco 108 (White
33, Havlicek 39; Thurmond 25, Lucas 26).
Chicago 121, Cleveland 88 (Walker 22,
Sloan 17; Sorenson 17, McLemore 17).
Philadelphia 133, Phoenix 129 (Clark
28, Cunningham 25; Hawkins 23, Baskins
27).
Seattle 119, New York 108 (Wilkins 29,
Machey 26; DeBusschere 27, Frecker
22).

"I made a mistake years ago on
a kid named Willis Reed. I
scouted him once and he was ter-
rible, so bad, I didn't go back to
see him again. How dumb could
I have been. I just happened to
catch him on a bad night. But I
didn't make the same mistake
with Cowens. I now look at a
major prospect at least twice.

Dave is a great kid. Talk about
a kid coming to play, he's all
over the floor. His quickness is
amazing for a big man. It's only
a matter of time before he'll take
his place among the outstanding
players in the league."

As much praise as there is for
Cowens and the other youngsters,
Havlicek's play deserves more. He
plays virtually the entire 48 minutes
each game, racing up and down
the court like a rookie, stealing the
ball, breaking up plays and still
finding time to score almost 30
points a game.

"He was always a scorer and
great player," said Heinsohn, "but
this season he has assumed a new
role as a leader of a bunch of
kids. This is by far his greatest
season."

UCLA Tops
Missouri
After RestWicks, Rowe Pace
Undefeated Bruins

From Wire Dispatches
NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—After a
ten-day layoff for quarterly ex-
aminations, Sidney Wicks and
Curtis Rowe have come through
with top marks for UCLA back
on the basketball court.

Wicks and Rowe combined for
57 points and 26 rebounds last
night as No. 1 UCLA defeated Mis-
souri, 94-79, for its fifth victory
of the season and tenth straight
overall. Missouri lost for only the
second time in nine games.

Wicks, who led all scorers with
28 points and pulled down 11 re-
bounds, hit 12 of 18 field-goal at-
tempts. He had 22 points in the
first half. Rowe added 28 points,
including 11 of 18 from the floor,
and had 15 rebounds.

Kentucky rebounded from its
defeat by Purdue last week to beat
Oregon State, 84-78. Drake made
it seven in a row by overwhelming
Minnesota, 83-86.

Indiana, with George McGinnis
scoring 33 points, rolled over Butler
111-94, but North Carolina, St.
John's of New York and New
Mexico State, 84-78, Drake made
it seven in a row by overwhelming
Minnesota, 83-86.

Utah whipped North Carolina,
105-86, led by Mike Newlin's 30
points. Boston College, paced by
Jim O'Brien's 26 points, snapped
the six-game winning streak of
St. John's, 69-68. New Mexico
State lost to New Mexico, 72-66.

Michigan won its own Michigan
Invitation tourney by beating
Wyoming, 94-76, as Dan Fife led
the way with 20 points. California
won third place by beating Har-
vard, 77-74.

Johnny Neumann, the No. 1
collegiate scorer, came up with 53
points for Mississippi against Van-
derbilt, but the Rebels were routed,
130-113, by the Commodores. The
130 points set a Vanderbilt
record for one game.

Two free throws by Bob Siemak
with 29 seconds left gave Loyola
of Los Angeles a 63-61 upset victory
over Cincinnati and Jake Davis's
30-foot jumper in the last second
gave Pepperdine an 86-84 overtime
triumph over NYU.

N.C. State handed Davidson its
first defeat, 77-64, while Fordham
won its seventh straight by shad-
ing Miami (Fla.), 85-83.

Rice Names Coach

HOUSTON, Dec. 23 (AP).—Bill
Peterson, football coach at Florida
State for 11 years, has become
coach and athletic director at Rice.

Come to
where the
flavor is. Come to
Marlboro Country.

Light up a Marlboro, and you'll know why
it's America's best-tasting, finest cigarette.

UPI COLLEGE COACHES' BASKETBALL POLL
(The top 25 major college basketball teams with first place votes and win-loss record for games through Sat., Dec. 13 in parentheses.)

1. UCLA (29)	(4-0)	289
2. Carolina (17)	(4-0)	238
3. Jacksonville (15)	(5-0)	209
4. Marquette (14)	(5-0)	194
5. California (13)	(5-0)	164
6. Pennsylvania (12)	(5-0)	122
7. Kentucky (11)	(5-1)	121
8. Kansas (10)	(5-1)	81
9. St. John's (N.Y.) (9)	(5-1)	64
10. Drake (8)	(5-1)	46
11. West Virginia (7)	(5-1)	44
12. Indiana (6)	(5-1)	39
13. Villanova (5)	(5-1)	32
14. Oregon (4)	(5-1)	19
15. North Carolina (3)	(5-1)	9
16. Tennessee (2)	(5-1)	8
17. St. Louis (1)	(5-1)	7
18. Colorado (0)	(5-1)	7
19. New Mexico (0)	(5-1)	7

Others receiving five or more points:
Purdue, Army, Bradley, Louisville, North Carolina State.

Art Buchwald

Christmas Credit

WASHINGTON—Our friends the Caribunkles really take their Christmas cards seriously. Perhaps it is because Mr. Caribunkle works in the credit office of a department store.

On Dec. 1 we received a card from the Caribunkles with a photograph of the family, and inside, "Warmest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year from all the Caribunkles."

I remembered the card because I had commented to my wife how well everyone in the Caribunkle family looked, though Caribunkle himself seemed to be putting on weight.

We thought nothing of it until two weeks later when we received another card from the Caribunkles, which had stamped on the envelope: "Second notice."

Yogis Clash At Meeting

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23 (AP)—Yoga experts, who pride themselves on control of their emotions, ended a four-day international convention today by losing their tempers.

Bearded Hindu holymen in their traditional robes exchanged angry shouts and almost resorted to blows.

"This conference is a disgrace to the name of yoga and India," shouted Christopher Hills, the British organizer of the convention, as he unsuccessfully appealed for order to be restored.

The uproar broke out when Mr. Hills, director of the Center House Yoga Institute in London, ordered an Indian yogi to end a speech which was "political" and had exceeded the two-minute time limit.

Swami Dr. Murti, who runs an international center in Aachen, West Germany, replied by accusing Mr. Hills and other British organizers of trying to "distort yoga through Christianity."

"We gave it to the West and now these Westerners want to pose as if they are the original yogis," he charged.

Swami Sachidananda of New York restored temporary calm in an appeal for peace to the 200 delegates. But as they started to chant "om"—the Sanskrit word for god—another yogi ran into the stage.

He complained that his resolution, urging publication of a worldwide directory of yogis, had not been put to a vote. Mr. Hills told him that it had been referred to committee.

Mr. Hills later told a newsmen that he thought the uproar was caused by "religious fanatics" who were opposed to his published theory that Jesus Christ was a yogi.

Caribunkles wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Probably due to the crush of the holiday season you were unable to acknowledge it. While we are very understanding of your situation, we would like to remind you that your Christmas card is one week past due, and we are hoping you will attend to this matter at your earliest convenience. Sincerely yours, the Caribunkles.

I meant to do something about it, but it slipped my mind. My wife, who is supposed to look after Christmas cards, also let it slip her mind, and three days later in a yellow envelope arrived a third card. This time all the holly and mistletoe decorations had been removed and in red letters stamped on the front was: "Third notice."

I opened it up and a note said: "Sir, it has been called to our attention that you are now two weeks in arrears on sending our family a return Christmas card. Nothing would please us more than to carry you right through the holiday season. But this would be impossible because if we carried you, then we would have to carry our other friends, and then we would soon be out of the holiday greeting business."

"When we sent you our Christmas card on Dec. 1, we assumed that you would send us one back by return mail."

"To put it bluntly, you owe us one season's greetings plus a 'Joy to the World' as interest. We are enclosing a self-addressed envelope for your convenience and would appreciate your remittance IMMEDIATELY."

My wife became very upset about the notice. I accused her of letting the first two slip by in her typical sloppy bookkeeping fashion. She said the Caribunkles were originally my friends, and I should have handled their return greetings through my office.

"Look," I said, "we don't have any cards left. They've waited this long they can wait until New Year's. Besides, we owe our holiday respects to the Geylins and the Kratts before we pay our greetings back to the Caribunkles."

Just two days ago we received a registered special-delivery letter from the Misericordia collection agency.

The letter read, "The Caribunkles have turned over your bad-debt Christmas greeting to this office and have asked us to collect it for them immediately."

"We are hoping you give us no difficulty in this regard as we have methods of collecting holiday wishes that are not pleasant. It would be to your advantage to send to us not only your Christmas and New Year Best Wishes, but also to include several 'Peace on Earth' to compensate for all the trouble you have caused our client. Unless we hear from you by return special-delivery registered mail, we will see to it that you will be listed as a bad Christmas-card risk and will never receive another greeting. THIS IS YOUR LAST WARNING."

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MARY BLUME

Jacques Gilbert,
director-general of
the Deauville Casino.

They're Gambling On Blackjack at Deauville Casino

DEAUVILLE, France.—France's most elegant casino is about to give its customers a Christmas present in the form of a new game. The new game is American blackjack or twenty-one and is giving a Christmas present to itself: According to casino statistics blackjack will pay off eight times better than roulette, which is already a mifty earner for the house.

With the inauguration of the brand new blackjack table at Deauville's Casino d'Étival only days off, crocheters are completing a two-month accelerated blackjack course under André Roublet, chairman of the blackjack department at Cannes Casino.

Their classroom is a storeroom for summer furniture. Their blackjack table, made by the dean of casino cabinetmakers, G. Caro, is handsome and classical, with a neat slot for tips. The crocheters do not think there will be many tips. Roulette, with its happy little cries of *pour le personnel*, is the game they prefer.

Under Prof. Roublet's stern eye, the course consists of four crocheters at a time playing the role of customers while a fifth dealer. There is a certain pleasure in seeing crocheters lose, even if they are gambling with play money. The dealer bands out the cards face up from a sabot with surprising clumsiness.

"These men are used to working with a rake or *polette*," Mr. Roublet points out. Phrases such as *une carte* (this card) or *c'est bon* (I'll stick) ring out; the dealer, unused to working with numbered cards, fumbles his addition.

"You have to count fast, errors happen very fast," observed Mr. Roublet. A sur-reptilian perched on a high chair will watch over the blackjack table when it goes into action.

For some years, French casinos have been talking of introducing *les jeux américains*, which are characterized by their excellent returns for the house and by their speed, which French gamblers dis-

like as it upsets them to see their money go so fast.

According to Jacques Gilbert, director general of the Deauville Casino, blackjack was the logical choice over *les crops* and *la roulette américaine*.

"*Les crops* is a game which people don't understand," Mr. Gilbert says. "Of course, the French could learn to understand it, but would they take the trouble?" The French, adds André Roublet, are suspicious of games played with dice.

"*Roulette américaine* won't do because it has a double zero, which French gamblers would not accept," Mr. Gilbert says. "And it is very fast. The French like to play their little systems, slowly."

The game that gives the customer the best odds is playing *tréteux-queron*, which consists in playing a loss-leader to attract customers. The reason that Deauville is adding to blackjack is not only potential profit but also to give customers something new. "We are putting it in, frankly, because other casinos have," Mr. Gilbert says. "Our only fear is that since the odds are so good for us, the players may lose interest."

"But," he added, "only the really seasoned players will notice. For someone who plays only an hour or two, mathematical probability doesn't matter."

Blackjack teacher Roublet thinks the game will like blackjack "because they will feel they are in command of the situation—they can choose how many cards they want and go up to five or six." In French blackjack the player does not get paid double for a five-card 21, but on the other hand he doesn't lose when he and the dealer have the same total. (What you lose on the roundabouts you lose on the swings.)

Deauville, which is part of the Lucien Barrière casino chain, has been France's toniest gambling spot since it was launched in the 20s by François André. Casino

holdings include Deauville's top hotels, restaurants, real estate and sports facilities.

Recently the casino went into the modish health spa business as well, but it has not forgotten its primary concern. Tired businessmen who come up for the special cure for company heads not only get seaweed cocktails and soothing massage, but also a pass to the casino as part of the relaxation cure.

According to Jacques Gilbert, blackjack is the first major game to be introduced since the early 1930s when roulette moved to France from Monte Carlo. To start its blackjack table, the casino had to get permission from the Ministry of the Interior, which controls every detail of gambling in France.

"To get cards for any game you must go to a government-approved supplier and get permission to have a certain number of decks," Mr. Gilbert says.

"You must keep your cards in a locked cupboard and when they are worn out you must destroy them in front of a representative of the Ministry of the Interior. Your inventory and the ministry must tally exactly."

When roulette was introduced it was considered a democratization of gambling. "In roulette you can bet as little as 2 francs, which you will lose," Mr. Gilbert says. "At *chemin de fer* you can't even sit down for that sum."

Blackjack is also a form of democratization, 1970 style. The customer gets to feel rather classy with only a small cash outlay. Rather than be at the mechanical mercy of the roulette wheel, he can feel he's in the big time at low initial cost (the minimum bet will probably be 10 francs).

The interesting thing about blackjack is that, despite the horrendous odds, it gives the player the illusion of winning. "Illusion is right," said André Roublet. Casino employees never suggest that anyone can win. "At one point in any game one is ahead," he said sternly, "but one must know when to stop."

Society has never been sure about the benefits of this untitled sculpture. When it was

unveiled in 1967 it was described as "a culture" by a city official. People have said it represents everything from a woman to Picasso's dog. Picasso himself has never said what it represents.

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Picasso's Day: 3 Paintings, 1 Copyright Missing

CHICAGO, Dec. 23 (UPI)—The painter himself probably didn't mind, but it just wasn't Pablo Picasso's day in the United States yesterday.

Three of his paintings were stolen, one of his sculptures was pilfered, and a judge ruled the reproduction legal.

In Chicago, a U.S. district court judge ruled that anyone could reproduce or copy Picasso's controversial sculpture in the Chicago Civic Center.

Judge Alexander J. Napoli was ruling in a case of copyright violation involving a New York firm which reproduced the statue without paying royalties to the Chicago Public Building Commission.

Judge Napoli instead ruled the copyright void, saying the "broadest and most unbridled reproduction and copying of a public sculpture can only have the end result of benefiting society."

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unveiled in 1967 it was described as "a culture" by a city official. People have said it represents everything from a woman to Picasso's dog. Picasso himself has never said what it represents.

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PEOPLE: And to All, A Good Night

The following is as accurately transcribed as the occasion warrants:

It was two days before Christmas and a clutch of Big Spenders had met by chance at a café hard by the Flea Market.

"Orr," one father was saying. "The kids have their hearts set on a dog and us in that little apartment, it just won't work. So what do you get for kids whose dying for a dog?"

"Goldfish," volunteered a friend.

"Goldfish!" snorted the father. "You ever try to shake hands with a goldfish?"

"Eay," said a third man, "remember in the classified ads of last year's Trib there was a guy selling gerbils?"

"Orr," said the father. "So what's a gerbil?"

"A gerbil, a gerbil!" said the third man. "Little rodents, like. They hop around on their hind legs, and you can make pets out of 'em. Kids love 'em."

"Yeah," said the father, his interest piquing up. "Listen, how come you know so much about whatcha callin, gerbils?"

"Hell," said the third man, "when my granddaddy lived on Morris Avenue in the Bronx, they tried to get rid of 'em, they had so many. Then they discovered they were sort of tame, and my granddaddy started feeding 'em half a dozen of 'em on a regular bread line. The neighborhood kids used to come in and watch."

"They even wrote a book about the place?"

"No shovs," said the father. "Sure," said the third man. "Maybe you even read it. They called it, 'The House of the Seven Gerbils.'"

"Turtles," said the second man. "You could shake hands with a turtle."

"Making history at the pond old Oxford. Union the other night was a stirring debate on the proposition 'Resolved: That Christmas is a Christmas.' I'm defending the affirmative was Andrew Parsloe, 7, who asserted with unassailable logic that 'grown-ups invented Christmas and everything grown-up is cracker. So Christmas must be crackers.' 'Horsefeathers,' declared the opposition. 'These long-haired radicals,' continued Sally Parsloe, 10, with a gesture of contempt toward her shaggy-haired sibling, 'are all the same. What they can't understand is either wrong or, a grown-up trick. And you, my daunted school, his ground, 'I am very pleased to be here, he told the august assembly, 'because if I wasn't I'd be home in bed.'"

For those grown-ups still with us, a few last-minute gift suggestions, among them a dog or two:

According to the National Geographic News Bulletin, artificial-colored spinning tops are moving nicely, thank you, but there is a certain lack of customer interest in left-handed boomers.

For only \$129, the Akron Co. of Los Angeles will sell you an "authentic" three-color, full-size traffic light" on an 8-foot-high steel pole to direct driveway traffic at your next drive.

The perfect gift for the entire family, trumpets a Wilshire Boulevard manufac-

turer, is the installation of "replacement seat on your t with our Bidet-Toilet Combination. Makes its warm water. Bidet delivers Christmas-wrapped and insured at later date."

In London, Angela No 22, Belgrave boutique or long-time friend of Pr Charles, has put up for sale \$36 a copy a limited edition ten hardcover molds of own belly-button.

California Hugh J. Ka \$4.98 special is billed as a new concept—Fortune Al Shave. Delightful crisp of new money. Triggers of live mental attitude."

And finally, bucking anti-violence trend with a geance, according to Marf man, of Kitchberg, Switzer is a Zurich toy shop whose play window features a m shio with accompanying script:

Mayflower 1820 British Warship

The Christmas card is too reports Time magazine, come slightly unjuggled of the best-seller of 1970, example, entitled "The Before Chanukkah," ends as jolly fall fellow in a "little yamale" urging his redeems to the strains of "Now a Now Morris: Now-Louis Sammy! On Irving On Ma On Rymie and Mammy!"

ons for the best, though, Women's Lib greets his touching sentiment: "Virginia, there is a Santa C—and for one thing, fat."

President and Mrs. Ni comes word from Washing were something less than c joyed the other night.

Personality David Fr "Changes at executive mansion." It so much Pops's tale of a girl in a "mystery scene" complained that it was a eight easier to be a thep than a virgin, as his reveals that "This Christmas s came down the White H chimney and met Wally B going up."

A French holiday TV sp previewed in Télé 7 Jours. "Les Pétits Chantons Vienna in a program of t tional Christmas Carols, wit: "L'Enfant de la Rôt," Marche de Redczekski" an Suzanna."

The Saturday Review, tr while, explains the reli significance of Christmas lights as reprinted from bulletin of the Meth Church of Mexico. Mo. bipe ones stand for cour discloses the bulletin the case for sacrifice, the white truth and the green for in-rality."

Last word, though, belong Henry Marshall, of White Milton, Scotland, whose "I in the redemption of man, was restored in a twink upon encountering the follo eye-level graffiti scrawled the wall of a public conveni tion, happened to be vis during a trip to the village Skordaway: "A very u Christmas to all my reader. —DICK RORABAC.

5 QUICK STEPS TO PLACE A CLASSIFIED AD.

1. WRITE OUT THE TEXT:

2. DETERMINE THE PRICE:

3. DETERMINE THE PAYMENT:

4. SEND TO NEAREST HERALD TRIBUNE OFFICE:

NAME:

ADDRESS:

Telephone No.:

—Allow 3-5 days for ad. to appear due to mailing and process

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HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

TORRENTIAL ALTOY BEACH
ALTOY BEACH, N.J. 07002-11.
Near JERSEY CITY, on the sunny coast of the Hudson River. Beautifully landscaped, modern, air-conditioned, swimming pool, tennis courts, clubhouse, restaurant, bar, and more. Call for details. Tel. 201-761-1111.

TO LET: Modern furnished apartment with 2 bedrooms, 1 bath, kitchen, living room, dining room, and more. Call for details. Tel. 201-761-1111.

FOR SALE: 1968 Ford Mustang, 2-door, 2600 cc, 4-speed, 100,000 miles. Call for details. Tel. 201-761-1111.

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